Regd. No. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta. Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

VOL. XXXV NO. 77 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, APRIL1, 1947 Price: 2 Annas

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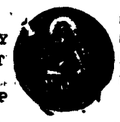

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SHREE RAMTIRTH YOGASHRAM
BOMBAY No. 4.

MOUNT BATTEN TALKS BEGIN

THE EARTH FROM 100 MILES UP

This view of the earth made by an automatic camera in a V-2 rocket launched at the White Sands Proving Ground, New Mexico, was taken at an altitude of 100 miles. More than 200,000 square miles of the United States and Mexico are shown. The distance from the curved horizon at the top of picture to the bottom is 900 miles. The dark area at upper left is the Pacific Ocean, the narrow dark area below it is the Gulf of California with Lower California in between. The camera was installed by scientists of the Naval Research Laboratory of Washington D. C.

BR. STUDENTS' MEMORANDUM TO KING GEORGE

DEMAND ROYAL PROCLAMATION AGAINST COLOUR BAR IN S. AFRICA

LONDON, March 31, (A.P.A.): The British Students Labour Federation announced today that a petition, initiated by the organisation, appealing against "racial injustice and discrimination in South Africa" had been presented at Buckingham Palace for dispatch to the King in the Union.

Organisations associated with the petition include the India League, the West African Students Union, the Federation of Indian Student Societies in Great Britain and the Union of University Liberal Societies.

The petition, said to be signed by 6,500 students from over 50 British colleges and universities, protested that colour discrimination in the Union of South Africa had been exemplified by:

1. The inequalities in educational provisions between white and non-European populations and the existence of a colour bar at the major universities and colleges.

2. Disenfranchisement of the larger part of non-Europeans and the provision that the reminder could have only white parliamentary representation.

3. Restriction on trade union organisation of non-Europeans, particularly African gold miners, and

4. Trespass laws and other restrictions on the movement and activity of the African populations under which about 100,000 are imprisoned annually.

The petition appealed to the King "publicly to proclaim on the occasion of your visit to South Africa that such discrimination and injustice is not in accordance with your desire for freedom and equal rights for all your subjects, white or black".

"Fantastic Nonsense"

NEW DELHI, March 31. (A.P.A): Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru today described as "fantastic nonsense", a London report that he had offered to bring India into the Europe and come to terms with the Muslims if Br. agreed to the formation of an independent Indian Government immediately.

Pandit Nehru's comment was issued by the Government of India Information Office.

STOP PRESS

SOVIET FORCES AT DAIREN

SHANGHAI, March 31. (U.P.A.): Reports from Peiping claimed that Soviet troops have withdrawn from Dairen and Kinhsien, leaving only token forces. The reports said the Russian forces now are concentrated at Port Arthur.

HARTAL IN BENARES STATE

BENARES, March 31. (A. P. I.): Under the auspices of the Benares State Socialist Party hartal and demonstrations were held today in Ramnagar, headquarters of Benares State, demanding full responsible Government in the State.

BOMB EXPLOSION

RAWALPINDI, March 31. (A.P.I.): Three bombs are reported to have been planted near the railway track about three miles from Pabbi Railway station in the Frontier Province this morning some time before the arrival of the down Frontier Mail according to information received here. It is stated that one of the bombs exploded a little before the arrival of the train.

Passengers travelling in the train revealed that sappers and miners from Nowshera were requisitioned and after a further search of the track two live bombs were recovered.

The track was slightly damaged.

36-Hour Curfew In City's Affected Areas

SEVEN KILLED ON MONDAY: ARRESTS TOTAL 116

Emergency Meeting Of Ministers To Consider Situation To-day

BOMBAY, March 31, (A.P.I.): A thirtysix-hour curfew has been imposed from 7 p.m. today to 7 a.m. on April 2, on the places and areas bounded by and inclusive of.

Falkland Road from Ardeshir Dady Street to Grant Road; Grant Road from Falkland Road to Ibrahim Rahimtullah Road; Ibrahim Rahimtullah Road (Exclusive) from Grant Road to Erskine Road; Erskine Road, C. P. Tank Road, Khetwadi Main Road to Ardeshir Dady Street, and Ardeshir Dady Street to Falkland Road.

116 Arrests

Seven persons died and twelve were wounded in knife attacks today, states a press note issued by the Director of Publicity, Bombay, at 10 p. m. today.

The press note adds: The incidents occurred in Maharbouri, Pydhoni and Agripada areas. There were five cases of looting and one of an attack on a religious place. In all, 116 persons were arrested in connection with the disturbances.

4 PERSONS BURNT ALIVE

BOMBAY, March 31 (APD.—A Press Note issued by the Director of Publicity this afternoon says:—

"Among those who lost their lives in Sunday's disturbances were four persons who were burnt to death when a hack victoria in which they were riding in Maharbawri area, was set on fire. Another victoria was also set fire to last night but nobody was injured. No other case of setting fire to any gharry or taxi on the road has been reported."

Further inquiries show that during last night's disturbances, a taxi was burnt in Dongri area and the driver has not yet been traced."

MINISTERS TO MEET TODAY

A special emergency meeting of the Council of Ministers of the Bombay Government has been called for tomorrow to consider the situation arising out of yesterday's disturbances in Bombay City.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate has asked all Honorary Magistrates to report for duty immediately at the Police Headquarters.

The Governor of Bombay to-day visited the Police Headquarters in connection with the disturbances in Bombay City and thereafter held a conference with the Prime Minister and the Home Minister.

200 ARRESTS AT CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, March 31 (P.I.): A communique issued by the Bengal Government at 10-30 p. m. tonight says:

"There was a further decline in the number of incidents which took place in Calcutta during the last 20 hours. Only 28 incidents occurred during the period under review, mostly stray attacks and 12 cases of arson.

Deterrent action by the police and military continued and about 56 rounds were fired. The exact number of casualties as a result of this action is not yet available. About 200 persons have been arrested.

Casualty figures for the period under report are about 5 dead and 42 injured.

MORE AREAS UNDER CURFEW

The situation in Howrah remains unchanged and during the day there were about 16 incidents including 7 cases of arson, 3 cases of rioting and 3 cases of firing by the public. The police fired 25 rounds. Over 40 persons have been arrested. Curfew from 7 p. m. to 7 a. m. has been imposed on the areas covered by Shibpore, Bali, Jagacha and Sankrail police stations in addition to four areas already under curfew."

POLLING POSTPONED

Owing to the disturbed condition in the city, the poll in connection with the bye-election to the Bengal Legislative Assembly from the Calcutta General Constituency will not be held on April 12.

The convention of Congressmen and leading citizens which was scheduled to meet in Calcutta on April 5, has been postponed.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The Chief Minister, H. S. Suhrawardy, has constituted an Advisory Committee to consider the situation in Calcutta as it develops from day to day to advise Government in regard to the steps to be taken to deal with it.

CALCUTTA, March 31 (A.P.I.): The Bengal Legislative Assembly was adjourned today till April 18 next to enable the members to launch a peace campaign in the city as well as in their constituencies.

Earlier, Mr. Kiran Sankar Roy, leader of the Congress Opposition, in a statement on the present situation in Calcutta, said that the condition, so far as he knew, had certainly not improved but it had deteriorated. He had been trying to convince the Chief Minister—who was very optimistic—in the matter, that the condition was becoming worse.

Jawahar Greets Shahriar

Indonesian Premier Arrives In New Delhi

NEW DELHI, March 31 (A.P.I.): Dr. Sutan Shahriar, Indonesian Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs, arrived in Delhi at midnight.

As he landed from the plane he was greeted by shouts of "Merdeka" (freedom). He was received by his wife, Maria Shahriar, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Members of the Indonesian Delegation to the Asian Conference, and the Dutch Consul-General, Dr. Winkelman.

The special plane which was to have arrived at 10-30 p. m. was one and a half hours late and a large crowd, including Madame Shahriar and Pandit Nehru waited at the airport.

Dr. Shahriar was accompanied by the Indonesian Ministers for Social Affairs, Food, Hygiene and Education.

It is learnt that Dr. Shahriar will stay for a couple of days with Dr. John Matthai, Transport Member, and later with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

Attlee's Appeal To 'Rebels'

LONDON, March 31 (U.P.A.): Prime Minister Attlee appealed to the "rebel" elements of the Labour Party today not to create another political crisis by voting against the Government when the Commons votes on conscription tomorrow night.

An amendment to postpone action on Britain's National Service Bill which provides for continued conscription has been tabled by 77 members of the House—and 75 of the signers are Labourites. The amendment seeks to postpone action on the Bill for six months.

Flare Up Despite Curfew At Cawnpore

CAWNPORE, March 31, (A.P.I.): But for the exchange of brick bats at a couple of places in the city and shouting of slogans the night passed off peacefully in Cawnpore and no incident of importance has been reported till midday.

Curfew is still in force all over the city and about 800 persons have so far been arrested for breach of curfew. Armed police pickets have been posted at all strategic points and military is patroling the city.

Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Home Minister, U. P. Government paid a visit to Cawnpore this morning to acquaint himself with the situation. He held discussion with local Congress leaders and the authorities. He also toured round the city and visited the affected areas.

After three hours stay in Cawnpore Mr. Kidwai returned to Lucknow.

Despite continuous curfew communal trouble flared up again in Cawnpore this afternoon when brickbats were exchanged between the members of two communities in Iftikharabad in Anwarganj area.

CHIANG GREETS INDIA

NANKING, March 31. (Reuter): Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek in reply to the speech of the Indian Ambassador to China, H. E. Mr. K. P. S. Menon, on the occasion of the presentation of his credentials on March 29, said:

"Monsieur L'Ambassadeur: It gives me great pleasure to receive from Your Excellency's hands the letters by which His Majesty King George VI accredits you to the National Government of the Republic of China in the character of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary for India.

"The Chinese people have always been sympathetic with India's struggle for freedom. Now that the date for the termination of British rule has been fixed, I heartily rejoice with the Indian people that the unceasing efforts they have made during the last thirty years are at last to be rewarded with the achievement of complete independence.

SINO-INDIAN UNITY

"Through their eight-year resistance to Japanese aggression, the Chinese people have fully proved to the world their love of liberty and justice. With the promulgation of the new Constitution, China has taken another stride toward the realisation of the ideals of democracy. Your Excellency has rightly pointed out that neither the Chinese revolution nor the revolution in India can be complete unless the benefits of the Three People's Principles are brought home to the nine hundred million people of India and China. Our two countries so far as religion and philosophy are concerned, have a great deal in common. Owing to the intermingling of our civilizations dating back to very ancient times, sharing the same ideals and having a population which constitutes nearly one half of the human race, India and China are bound to exert a determining influence on the peace of the world and the welfare of mankind, if we can stand together strong and united.

TRIBUTE TO AMBASSADOR

"As India's Agent-General in China Your Excellency has already rendered exceedingly meritorious services in the promotion of Sino-Indian friendship. Now as India's first Ambassador to China, I am firmly convinced that Your Excellency will be able to make even greater contributions towards strengthening the friendly relations between our two countries. I am very happy to welcome Your Excellency back to China and I wish to assure you that in the accomplishment of your high mission Your Excellency can always rely on my support and the ready assistance of the Chinese Government.

"I also wish to avail myself of this opportunity, Monsieur L'Ambassadeur to express my most sincere wishes for the happiness and prosperity of the Indian people".

Pt. Nehru (centre) with some of the Inter-Asian Conference delegates whom he entertained at a dinner at his residence on Friday.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON MAY.

NEW YORK, March 31.

Previous Closing	35.00
Today's Opening	35.87
Difference	—13
Today's Closing	35.79
Difference	—21

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

NEW YORK, March 31.

Stock Exchange opening prices:—Anaconda Copper Mining unquoted.

General Motors $60-1/4.

United States Steel Common $73-3/4.

United States Steel Preference unquoted.—(Reuter).

Testing Time For Indian Banks

Chairman of Exchange Bank of India and Africa Criticises New Taxes

Presiding at the 4th Annual General Meeting of the Exchange Bank of India and Africa Ltd., held on 31st March 1947. Mr. Shantilal Mangaldas, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Bank, said:—

GENTLEMEN,

"The Balance Sheet and the Annual Accounts for 1946 which it is my duty to place before you to-day will, I hope, be received by you with satisfaction. You will have noted that the outstanding features of the Bank's working in 1946 are the continued expansion of our working assets and the strikingly strong liquid position we continue to maintain. In the uncertain times through which banking in India seems to be passing at present, the high liquidity of our assets will, I am sure, be hailed with special satisfaction. The Balance Sheet will show that total deposits during the year increased from Rs. 3,34,09,434 to Rs. 5,49,92,956, a rise of 64.6 per cent. The gross profit at Rs. 22,52,532 is higher by 42.6 per cent over the last year, while the net profit also shows nearly the same extent of improvement (42.1 per cent.) at Rs. 6,00,712. This gratifying result has been achieved by prudent employment of our working assets. Thus, investments in securities form 36.6 per cent. of our deposits, while a year ago the ratio was 38.9 per cent. In absolute figures, the investments have increased from Rs. 1,30,33,594 in 1945 to Rs. 2,01,42,147. The bulk of these investments are in Government Securities. Coming to Advances, I am happy to be able to tell you, gentlemen, of the large strides of progress made by the Bank in this direction. Our Foreign Exchange business has increased tremendously. The ratio of advances to total deposits stands at 45.3 per cent. against 48.3 per cent. in 1945. But perhaps a better indication of the actual expansion is provided by the absolute volume of advances, which have increased by 53.7 per cent. from Rs. 1,62,01,019 to Rs. 2,49,08,634. Gentlemen, size is not a gauge of our ambitions, and my idea in looking back over these statistics is just to gather fresh strength and inspiration for the next forward move. I hope you will agree with me, gentlemen, that both the direction and pace of our Bank's progress are sound. Our motto is to provide the public with a high order of prompt, efficient and helpful service, consistent with our responsibilities to depositors. This motto will, you may be sure, be steadily kept in the forefront of our working.

"India is now on the threshold of independence and Indian Trade Commissioners representing the National Government are being deputed to Foreign countries. Further, the expansion of foreign trade has opened up fruitful possibilities of serving the public. Hence this is the right time when Indian Banks should seize the opportunity and open branches at important trade centres and thereby contribute their share in the economic development of the country. The extent of a nation's participation in its foreign trade depends considerably on the facilities which the banking system gives to its traders. The truth of this satement has been amply demonstrated by the amazing progress which Japan could make during the last 60 years in this respect, due to the special assistance which the Yokohama Specie Bank, established in 1880, gave to the Japanese traders. There is no doubt that the share of Indians in the foreign trade of the country would have been far greater if Indian Banks had established their branches at important overseas trade centres like the British and other Continental Foreign Exchange Banks. Even small countries where foreign trade is much smaller than ours, have a network of branches of their own banks throughout the world for financing their foreign trade. But until recently no Indian Bank had a branch in London where the bulk of our trade has to be financed. Of late, only a few banks have opened branches in London. That the entire foreign business of the country remains out of the hands of the children of the soil is an evil, which must be checked, not simply out of empty patriotism but for solid financial reasons.

"Our Bank has already made a beginning by opening overseas branches in the Colony of Aden, the Island of Ceylon and in British East Africa. The encouraging results shown by these branches and the support these branches have received from the traders overseas clearly indicates that there is considerable scope for foreign expansion. Encouraged by these results, it has been decided to open a few more branches at other overseas centres and in London. Our existing overseas branches naturally take their part in financing a part of the trade of these countries. We are happy that, to the extent that lies in our power, our Bank is able to facilitate the trade operations of the Indian exporter and importer. The policy of increasing branches abroad has been well justified in every way. As India's foreign trade expands still further, as it should, more and more opportunities of service will come in our way, and we shall grasp them with alacrity, as we have done so far. India's export trade in raw materials is fast recovering to normal dimensions, while under imports the position is slowly improving. The inflow of consumer goods is bound to gather momentum. In my opinion, these trends of trade afford ample scope for a bank like ours with branches in Ceylon, Aden and East Africa. The field of foreign exchange business is still unexplored so far as Indian banks are concerned and I would only like to stress that, despite competition from others, there is good scope here, especially after the advent of a National Government, provided due encouragement and support is given by the authorities in India.

STERLING BALANCES

"The sterling balances held to India's credit in London represent our only reserve for future development, and I am happy that the Finance Member in his budget speech the other day has emphatically affirmed Government's determination to see that India gets no raw deal in the final settlement. The recent talks between the spokesmen of the British Treasury and the Government of India have been exploratory in nature, but suggestions have not been wanting in London and New York that India must agree to scale down a part of the sterling balances on the ground that they accrued when price levels were high. As a matter of fact, a Parliamentary Committee which went into the question has given its verdict that Indian War supplies of steel, textiles, etc., were offered at most reasonable levels. The Tory insinuation of profiteering by India is, therefore, entirely baseless and typically sinister. We need the sterling reserve for purchases of capital equipment, food and other vital consumers' goods. In the 10 months ended 31st January alone, Rs. 128 crores of sterling were utilised, so that I need not lay further emphasis upon the need to guard the sterling balances as the apple of our eye.

BUDGET

"It would not be correct on my part to enter into budget polemics here, but having regard to the drastic nature of the new taxation proposals for bridging the budgetary gap for 1946-47, I may be permitted to make a few observations. At the outset, we should be proud of the fact that, for the first time, a National Government at the Centre has presented the budget. Naturally, the criteria for judging it have to be different from what we were applying to the budgets of earlier years. I concede that a popular regime has to ease the burden on the common man, reduce gross inequality of incomes and devise steps to keep up employment and raise the standard of living of the masses. But the mode of achieving these social objectives should be gradual, since changes in nature, people and life are continuous and not abrupt. The phenomenon of colossal war profits by a few is by no means confined to India alone, but extends to all countries directly affected by the impact of war and the colossal credit creations of the war machine. To my mind, the capital gains tax, the 16-2|3 per cent special income-tax on business profits might have been justifiable in better times, but in the present context of reconversion to peace-time economy, I fear they may prove to be very drastic. Production in the country is already ebbing low, owing to strikes lack of raw materials and stores and worn-out equipment. To clamp on industry a great load of new taxation at this juncture might kill all incentive to production and Government hands might be forced in one way or another. The Finance Member's tax proposals, even as amended, are still extremely regressive. We are however, thankful for small mercies The rate of the business, profits tax has been reduced from 25 to 16-2|3 per cent and relief is also given by the raising of the exempted profits from Rs. 1 lakh as originally proposed to six per cent of the capital at charge or Rs. 1 lakh whichever is higher The capital gains tax has been lowered to the graduated rates and exemption has been given for sales of personal effects. I am glad that the battles in the select Committee stage have not been fought altogether in vain, but the Finance Member has largely stuck to his guns. A reduction in the business profits tax to 12-1|2 per cent coupled with a higher exemption level at about 7-1|2 per cent of the capital at charge, as suggested by the Congress party, might have been more equitable. The principle of retrospective application of the capital gains tax has fortunately been abandoned, but its retention even in its present form is not only a violent departure from the financial policy of the past, but indicates a regrettable readiness on the part of our government to embark on uncharted seas without taking public opinion with it. The cumulative effects of the capital gains tax, the business profits tax and the lowering of the super-tax slabs will be, I am afraid, to discourage industrial expansion and generally make industrialists sceptical of their future. If this budget sets the pattern for financial policy in the future, it is not easy to see how the objectives of increasing the national wealth and of a higher standard of living are going to be attained. Too high a level of taxes on individuals may compel them to prefer the fruits of consumption to the pangs of saving. So far as banks are concerned, they form the backbone of the financial economy and I cannot help feeling that the capital gains tax and the business profits tax will bear down heavily on them and impair their will to increase their serviceability to the public.

BANKING PROGRESS

"That brings me to the structure of banking in India today. Till the third quarter of 1946 all seemed well with banks. In spite of heavy increase in administrative costs (due mainly to higher salaries for staff), banks in India reported higher earnings in 1946. The repayment of 3-1|2 per cent. Rupee Paper and the successive reductions in the rate of interest paid by Government on new loans caused some banks to reduce the allowances on deposits. Some have reduced the interest on current accounts to nil, while generally time deposit rates were slightly lower. Thanks to the rising trend of advances and deposits, higher profits were made by the banks generally. Thus the overall banking picture is one of satisfaction.

FUTURE TRENDS

"You would perhaps expect me to say a few words on the changes in the pattern of banking assets. During 1946, the expansion of currency had practically stopped and with it naturally the mammoth credit creations of war-time finance also disappeared. Nevertheless, the deposits of banks were higher. With the withdrawal of controls and with more goods flowing into the country, dishoarding of money from individuals into bank accounts took place. The Provinces and the Centre have large post-war reconstruction plans to be put through this year. Such public expenditure may help in keeping up deposits. Much depends on whether deflation will set in. One has to be very guarded in estimating the future trend of deposits, but current indications point to their being maintained. Advances, however, are likely to increase very much faster. In the past year, the expanding needs of import-export business and of cash crops created a larger demand for bank loans and bills disconted. The stoppage of Government progress payments to war contractors caused some of them to approach banks for accommodation in turning to peace-time trade. As soon as industrial concerns have run off their present large cash balances, they are bound to approach banks for their short-term requirements of capital, especially as plant replacement and renewal costs are high. All in all, I foresee a bright period for banks in this respect. It may well be that investments undergo further shrinkage. In the last year, a declining trend started and unless deposits rise rapidly, I cannot imagine banks being in a position to take substantial interest in Government Securities. At the same time, there is the highest need to preserve a high liquidity ratio and to be prepared for every eventuality. The money market has been very tight these last few weeks, owing to the slump in share values and disturbances here and there I hope, however, that credit will not be allowed to become dear, since the Government is wedded to a progressive cheap money policy—the objective of which has been described as the euthanasia of the 'rentier' in Britain. I see that the nationalisation of the Reserve Bank has been decided upon by the Government How far this step is going to introduce any real change in the control of credit and the creation of fresh credit facilities is a matter on which you will naturally not expect me to pronounce an opinion at this stage.

"Gentlemen, we live in stirring times. We are on the eve of big constitutional changes. No one can say how the face of economic India will change. But with the advent of freedom, our destinies will be in our own hands. Our National Government is pledged to raise the standard of living of the people, and the national wealth. I have no doubt that the objective will be realised provided that doctrinaire notions are not allowed to obscure practical expediency in industrial matters. I have equally no doubt that, in that consummation, banks have a great part to play. Our testing time really lies ahead. I hope we shall be tried and not be found wanting."

CORPORATION ADJOURNS

Mayor's Tribute To Begum Mohamed Ali And Prof. Bari

BOMBAY, Monday.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation adjourned today without transacting any business as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Begum Mohamed Ali and Prof. Abdul Bari

Dr. G. R. A. Shaikh moved the resolution touching the death of Begum Mohamed Ali. The second resolution referring to the death of Prof. Bari was moved by Mr. S. K. Patel.

At the outset Mr. M. I. Rowji Mayor, said:

I am very sorry I have to refer to the death of Begum Mohamed Ali which took place last Friday at her residence in Bombay. The late Begum Mohamed Ali took an active part in the national movement in the early part of her public life She carried on the Khilafat work when Maulana Mohammed Ali and his brother were imprisoned during the non-co-operation movement of 1919 and 1920. She accompanied Moulana Mohammed Ali when he went to the Round Table Conference in 1920 She was a member of the U. P. Legislative Assembly and took active interest in the uplift of Muslim women. We have Mohamedali Road named after her husband in recognition of his services to the nation, in the rendering of which, I am sure, Begum Mohamed Ali had been a great help to him. I offer my sympathies to the family of the deceased

I have also to refer to the sad death of Prof. Abdul Bari. His was rather a tragic end. He was attacked and done to death toully in a village near Patna. The late Prof. Bari was the President of the Bihar Provincial Congress Committee. He took a keen interest in the amelioration of the labour class and was popular among them. I offer my sympathies to the family of the deceased.

DISTURBANCE IN THE CITY

I am also to refer to the disturbances that have occurred in the City last evening Once more the hand of the assassin has been up and taking toll of innocent citizens I am told that there have also been some incidents today I do hope that Government will take adequate steps to protect the innocent citizen from the hand of the "goonda" and pray that the frenzy and fury which have been displayed during such a short period will be of a temporary nature and that the City will enjoy once more a peaceful atmosphere.

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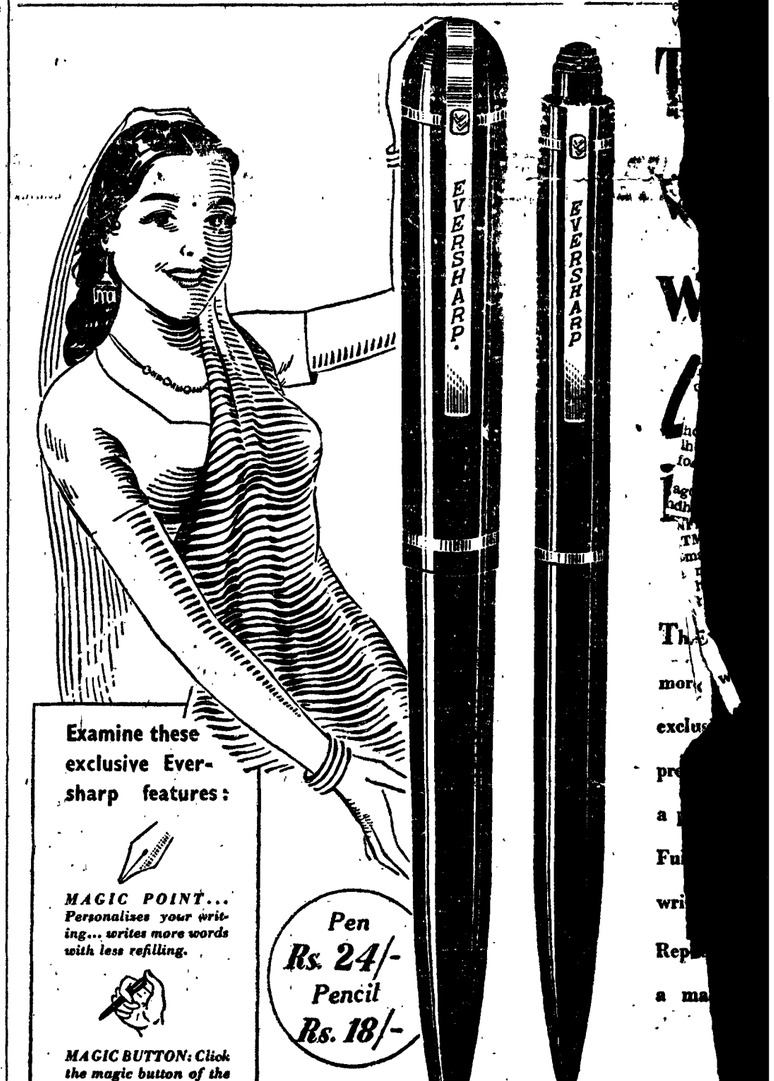
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With the aim of expanding the Indian Industries Mr. P. T. KARUNDIA, the son of well-known Business Magnate Mr. TANSUKHRAI M. KARUNDIA, has left for New York (U.S.A.) by TWA "Tajmahal" on Saturday the 15th March, 1947 to acquaint himself with the latest developments in Textiles, Oils, Soap and Glycerine Industries in U.S.A. and U.K.

LOKAMANYA SEVA SANGH

Mr. L. M. Patil's Exhortation To Students

(From Our Correspondent.)

VILE PARLE, March 31.

The annual prize distribution ceremony of the Lokamanya Seva Sangh was held at Tilak Mandir, Vile Parle, on Sunday night before a large gathering of citizens under the chairmanship of Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister of Excise and Reconstruction. Sectional secretaries of gymnasium, music and sewing classes and the like, gave detailed reports of the activities of their respective departments. Several cash prizes to students who distinguished themselves during the last year, were given away by the president amidst cheers.

Mr. Patel after thanking the organisers for inviting him to their function eulogised the services rendered by the Seva Sangh which was founded about 25 years ago by a band of earnest workers in the field of social service to perpetuate the memory of the late Lokamanya Tilak. The speaker realised the hardships of the citizens is getting their necessaries of life in these days in a land of plenty. This was a direct result of foreign rule which was happily coming to an end in June next year. It was no use merely criticising the Government for their failure to provide the basic needs of the people, but he appealed to them to gird up their loins and help in the work of increasing the production. In that way alone, the present scarcity would disappear. They all knew that India in pre-British days, exported fine cloth to other countries of the world. By industry and perseverence, they would be able to do the same in the years to come.

Referring to the recent Inter-Asian Conference held at Delhi at which 42 Asiatic nations were represented, Mr. Patil said that all delegates with one voice declared in no uncertain terms that they would not submit to foreign rule in any shape or form and he was gratified at that declaration. He appealed to young boys and girls, who were their citizens, of tomorrow, to get strong and healthy to enable them to play their rightful part in their national activities.

CITY & SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Chaitra Sudi 11, 2003.
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Avval 8, 1366.
Parsi: Mener 30, 1316.
Hightide: 08-28, 21-43.
Lowtide: 03-10, 14-47.

Today's Engagements

BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY INSTITUTION: Gathering of past and present students, today, in the institution's Hall, opp. Charni Road, Railway Station. Jasnan ceremony at 4-30 p.m. Gathering at 6 p.m.

SOUTH INDIAN BHAJANA SAMAJ, (MATUNGA): Sri Ramanavami Mahotsavam, today, at 6 a.m. Maha Vishnu Yagnam—9 p.m. Discourse on Ramayanam by Ananthakrishna Sastrigal.

MEETING AT MYSORE ASSOCIATION HALL.

Mr. K. Sambathgiri Rao, Principal of the National College, Bangalore City, is in Bombay in connection with the furtherance of the National Education Society's activities in the Mysore State. Mr. Sambathgiri Rao will be meeting the old boys of the National High School at 9 p.m., on Wednesday, the 2nd April 1947, in the Mysore Association Hall, Matunga.

ABDUL BARI'S DEATH CONDOLED.

The Secretary, Khadi and Gramodyog Committee appointed by the B. P. C. C., writes:—A resolution on the inhuman murder of Prof. Abdul Bari, President, Bihar Provincial Congress Committee, was passed by the Khadi and Gramodyog Committee at its meeting held on the 30th March.

RELIEF CENTRE FOR HINDU SUFFERERS: On behalf of the Anti-Pakistan Front a Relief Centre has been opened for Hindu sufferers during the present Riots at the office of the Front, 239, Girgaon Road, Opp. Mangalwadi, Bombay. 4—Phone No. 33849.

Arrangements of Motor vehicles have been made for Hindu passengers going to Ferry Wharf (Bhaucha-Dhakka) on behalf of the Front. Needy persons should enlist their names on the day previous to that of their journey. Arrangements for Motor Vehicles for going to the disturbed areas has also been made.

Weather News For Farmers

FORECAST TILL WEDNESDAY MORNING:—There may be a few light showers in Khandesh, the Mawal, the Bombay Karnatak, the Karnatak and in the Aurangabad and Parbhani districts of the Hyderabad State. OUTLOOK FOR FURTHER 2 DAYS:—Isolated light showers in the Bombay Karnatak and the extreme south of Konkanpatti.

TODAY ON RADIO

TUESDAY, April 1.

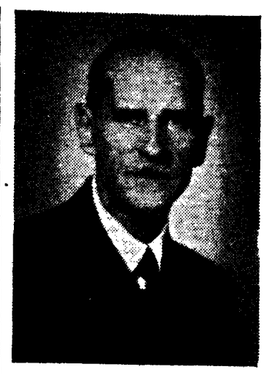
BOMBAY—1.

244 m. (1,231 kc/s)—7-30 a.m. Swar Kalika (by D'Amel) 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Haripada Chaudhuri (Flute) 8-45 Master Vasant Nayak (Vocal) 9-0 S. G. Nevrekar (Vocal).

12-0 p.m. Akashwanine Chotare 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 Variety 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Music 4-20 Vinayakrao Harshe 4-45 S. M. Deshpande (Vocal) 5-0 Haripada Chaudhuri (Flute) 5-15 Anjanibai Lolekar (Vocal) 5-45 Topic of Day 5-55 Locals 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 Master Dina 6-30 Vinayakrao Harshe 7-0 S. M. Deshpande (Vocal) 7-15 Haripada Chaudhuri (Flute) 7-30 Chitraguptachi Nondavahi 7-45 Najma 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Aaj-Ni-Kavita Rupak in Gujarati: Written and produced by Adi Marzban; Featuring: Adi Marzban 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 News Relay 9-40 Programme Parade 9-45 Science Remakes the World 10-0 Marion Cheetham: (light songs) 10-15 Interlude 10-20 Urban de Limla 10-30 Dominic Pereira and his Radio Quartet.

With effect from 1st of April the topical talk at 5-45 p.m. daily will be assigned to the different languages according to the following schedule:—

Marathi—Monday and Thursday.
English—Tuesday and Friday.
Gujarati—Wednesday and Saturday.



Mr. T. R. S. Kynnersley, O.B.E., M.C., Retiring Chief Engineer of the Concrete Association of India.

Their many friends in Bombay will miss Mr. and Mrs. T. R. S. Kynnersley, who have been well-known in social circles in Bombay for the past 25 years.

Mr. Kynnersley has been the Chief Engineer of the Concrete Association of India and has served concrete interests since 1929 in which year he relinquished the post of Chief Engineer of Bombay Improvement Trust. He has also been the Editor of "The Indian Concrete Journal" since October 1936.

Among the many high offices held by him, he has the honour of having been elected President of the Institution of Engineers (India) for the year 1944 and President of the Indian Roads and Transport Development Association since 1944.

Mr. Kynnersley will be remembered as one of the keenest advocates of more and better roads in this country and his work in connection with the two Pilot Road Surveys which he conducted at the request of the Government of India on behalf of the Council of the I.R.T.D.A. will be long remembered. It is significant that these Pilot Surveys served as a useful preliminary to the 450-crore Road Plan for India, enunciated at the Chief Engineers' Conference held in Nagpur in 1943.

He was also author of the publication entitled "Roads for India" being the second of the series of Tata Studies in the current affairs, affairs.

Mr. Kynnersley is a very keen Rotarian and was President of the Rotary Club of Bombay for 1937-38.

A silver casket and a pair of beautiful Persian carpets were presented to him at an 'At Home' given in his honour by the staff of The Concrete Association of India and the C.M.I. Publicity Department on the 31st March, 1947.

ASTHIK SAMAJ CELEBRATIONS

The Ramnavami celebrations under the auspices of the Asthik Samaj assumed more than usual importance this year, as Premier Kher, Sjt. Morarji Desai and Dr. M. R. Jayakar addressed crowded audience on three different days.

The highlight of the entertainments was the series of Harikathas by Kirtanapadu Ganapathi Bhagavathar and party. The Bhagavathar took up themes from Mahabharata and Ramayana, and his exposition of the stories was profound and stirring. Worthy scion of a great Harikatha family, he held the audience spell-bound by his wit and humour and by emphasising the dramatic element with topical touches. His parallel quotations from Sanskrit, Tamil and Telugu scriptures enlivened the exposition and his music was of a high order. He greely drew from the compositions of Thyagaraja and other great composers to heighten the dramatic effect of the Harikathas.

Among the budding artistes, Kumari Satyabhama, Smt. Sethu Mahadevan, Smt. Muthulakshmi Subramanian exhibited rare talents in handling Ragas and Kirtans. Kumari Vijayalakshmi's recital was a great attraction, and she showed unique ability in rendering many popular Kirtans. Her stylisation and Raga exposition showed a good finish, full of promise. Kumari Bhagyam, who accompanied her and others, on violin, was outstanding in her ability and showed complete mastery over the strings.

"Ottam Thullal" by special Malabar artistes proved a big hit of the series of entertainments.

DAHYABHAI PATEL'S PARTY TO PRESSMEN

BOMBAY, Monday.

Mr. Dahyabhai V. Patel, Chairman of the Standing Committee gave a tea party to the members of the Municipal Press Gallery Association in the Municipal Secretary's Office on Monday afternoon.

Mr. J. M. Ghate on behalf of the Press Gallery Association as President, thanked Mr. Dahyabhai for his hospitality to which the host adequately replied and thanked the press for their wholehearted co-operation.

Speaking for himself, he said, he receive of training in civic affairs from his uncle, the late Mr. V. J. Patel and also from his father.

He was glad to render some service to the city as Chairman of the Standing Committee. Referring to the press, he hoped that complete freedom will be bestowed on the press as democracy advances.

RAJADHYAKSHA FOREIGN EDUCATION SOCIETY: The 23rd Annual General Meeting of the Rao Bahadur S. V. Rajadhyaksha G. S. B. Foreign Education Society held in Bombay on the 30th March under the presidentship of Mr. Justice G. S. Rajadhyaksha, adopted the Committee's Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for 1946. The Report showed that the Society has advanced loan-scholarships of the aggregate sum of Rs. 94,714 to 22 scholars drawn from different parts of the country, and has built up a Permanent Fund of Rs. 1,82,91b.

The following are the office-bearers of the Society:— Chairman:—Hon. Mr. Justice G. S. Rajadhyaksha; Vice-Chairman:—Dewan Bahadur Dr. J. S. Nerurkar; Hon. Treasurer:—Mr. A. V. Sabnis; Hon. Secretaries:—Mr. S. L. Kapadi and Mr. Y. H. Sukthankar.

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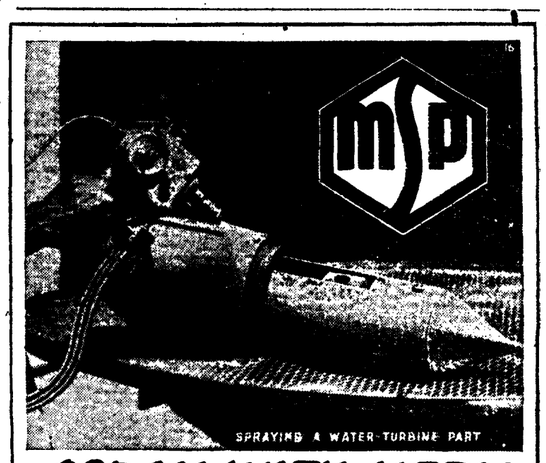

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ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, March 31, (A. P. I.): Following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours from November 1 and departure from normal recorded at 8 a.m., today:—

Ahmedabad 87 69 0 1.1 plus 0.8, Ahmednagar 93 73 0 10.4 plus 6.5, Ajmer 88 58 0 0.7 minus 0.4, Akola 96 77 0 7.9 plus 5.6, Bangalore 89 70 0 8.7 plus 4.6, Baroda 90 63 0 1.1 nil, Benares 95 70 0 2.8 plus 0.4, Bhopal 94 67 0 5.8 plus 3.9, Bhuj 94 63 0 0 minus 0.5, BOMBAY 89 79 0 7.1 plus 6.2, Calcutta nil, Calicut 89 77 0.8 19.5 plus 11.9 Cawnpore 97 69 0 2.3 plus 0.1, Cherspunji 75 59 0.3 4.3 plus 9.1, Cocanada 92 77 0 10.3 plus 3.9, Delhi 89 60 1 1.3 minus 1.3, Indore 93 54 0 9.4 plus 3.0, Jaipur 88 56 0 1.2 minus 0.3, Jamshedpur 96 72 0 6.0 nil, Jubbulpore 89 69 0 9.6 plus 6.9, Karachi 83 69 0 0.1 minus 1.4, Lahore 83 55 0 1.5 minus 2.3, Lucknow 96 65 0 2.5 plus 0.1, Madras 91 69 0 56/4 plus 34.9, Mahableshwar 82 5 65 T 11.7 plus 9.4, Mussoorie 55 44 0.1 11.7 plus 1.8, Mysore 89 72 0 10.6 plus 6.6, Nagpur 87 74 0 11.7 plus 8.8, Negapatam 88 79 0 52.5 plus 19.6, Ootacamund 70 52 0 19.4 plus 8.3, Patna 93 72 0 1.1 minus 1.3, Peshawar 81 56 0 5.4 minus 0.9, Poona 95 72 0 6.8 plus 5.3, Quetta 58 39 0 7.2 plus 0.3, Rajkot 94 63 0 1.1 plus 0.6, Ranchi 83 66 0 6.0 plus 1.2, Rawalpindi 82 55 0 5.4 minus 3.8, Surat 99 72 0 7.5 plus 6.9.

Widespread Rain In Assam

POONA, March 31, (A. P. I.): The following is the daily weather summary for Monday:—

A Western disturbance is approaching Baluchistan. Thunderstorm have caused widespread rain in Assam and Malabar and local rain in the West United Provinces and Kashmir. There have also been a few showers in the West Central Provinces, the East and North Punjab, North Hyderabad in South-East Madras. Day temperatures were generally below normal in the country outside North-East India.

FORECAST UNTIL THE 1ST EVENING:—Thundershowers will occur locally in Malabar, South-East Madras, Mysore, the South Bombay Deccan, East Bengal and Assam, and at a few stations in the Konkan, West Hyderabad, the West Central Provinces and along and near the North-West Frontier.

A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

"The doctrine of the 'great lie', developed to a high degree by Hitler, collapsed because it became clear that lies by themselves are no real foundation for community life... The peoples of the world don't always know the truth, but the common search for it, and the determination to live by it will save the world".

—Dr. Esther Brunauer

The Bombay Chronicle

STATES' DUTY

The Princes are holding a fresh series of meetings in Bombay to reconsider the conclusions of the last series held some time back with regard to joining the Constituent Assembly, and last Sunday's meeting suggested a round table conference of the representatives of the major political parties in India and of the States to consider some major constitutional questions affecting the whole of India. Evidently, the Princes are not in a hurry about their part in the Assembly, which has already been at work for over three months. As a matter of fact the more important questions were considered early last month by the Negotiating Committee of the Princes and the corresponding one of the Assembly and a joint statement, issued by the Nawab of Bhopal and Pandit Nehru on February 9, stated:— "On the basis of a general understanding arrived at, it was decided to take up the question of the representation of the States in the Constituent Assembly. The Secretariats of the Assembly and the Chamber of Princes were accordingly asked together to draw up detailed proposals for the allocation of the 93 seats allotted to the States and to place them for consideration before the next joint meeting of the two committees, which will consider the proposed allocation as well as the method of selection of the States' representatives." Though details are not mentioned here it was generally understood that at least 50 per cent of the seats must be filled by elected non-officials. The Princes now seem to be backing out of the decision to join the Constituent Assembly at once "on the basis of a general understanding", their excuse being that the British Government's latest statement of February 20 has radically changed the situation in India.

Now, it is obvious that the British decision to transfer power to India by June 1948 at the latest has substantially changed the Indian situation. But the foremost change, the foremost obligation imposed by the decision on the people of India, is to expedite the work of the Constituent Assembly, so that when the transfer of power takes place there may be maximum possible agreement among all the Indian interests including the States. That is precisely why several important States like Baroda, Gwallior, Patiala, Cochin, Bhavnagar and Jodhpur have already decided to join the Assembly in accordance with the terms agreed to with the Negotiating Committee of the Assembly. But most others, while professing anxiety for a full settlement to be effected through the Assembly are themselves failing to help the Assembly. Nor have they the slightest need to fear that by joining the Assembly at once they may prejudice their freedom to join or not to join the Union Government as constituted by the Assembly. The Ministers' meeting held on Sunday is said to have considered various alternative policies, one of them being the States or groups of States entering into "a federal relationship with one of the successor Governments" or "into particular political arrangements with one or more of the successor Governments". But since paramountcy ceases with the transfer of power and is not to be transferred to any successor Government and since the independence which Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyar claims for Travancore may with equal logic be claimed by every one of the 562 States, the States' entry into the Constituent Assembly will not prevent a single one of them from entering into any kind or number of political arrangements with one or more of the successor Governments or with any other Government or Governments under the Sun. The point is that the Constituent Assembly is expected to frame, by agreement as far as possible, a constitution for the whole of India—every State being free to accept it or reject it—and the Assembly therefore confers upon every Indian the privilege, or imposes upon him the duty, of helping the formulation of an ideal constitution, which directly or indirectly must affect every State. It is thus the privilege as well as the duty of the States to join the Assembly at once. Indeed, they have in a way already joined it. Not to proceed with their task is a grievous failure to discharge a moral and constitutional obligation.

It is particularly the privilege and duty of the States people to co-operate with the Constituent Assembly. Their future salvation will to no small extent depend upon how they use the opportunity now provided by the Assembly for people's self-determination. It is therefore clearly their foremost responsibility to see by all peaceful and legitimate means that the States join the Assembly without any further delay.

Frankly Speaking

Recrudescence Of Madness

Bombay's name was smirched and disgraced with a vengeance when murderous, mad fanaticism took possession of it in September last year and made of it something much worse than a vast lunatic asylum for nearly six months. That frenzy which is literally the frenzy of beasts and utterly inhuman savages has broken out again. It is perhaps an injustice to brutes to compare what after all is only their natural instinct above which they cannot, by the law of evolution, rise to the bestiality to which rational, intelligent human beings have descended. And they have descended for nothing too. During the last outbreak several hundred lives were lost, several thousands were injured, let alone the several million worth of loss which individuals and society sustained. No one gained any thing in any way at all. And every one lost directly or indirectly.

Prompt Measures

But evidently communal frenzy is incapable of reason or reasoning. No lesson was learnt from the tragic and terrible futility of September last and the succeeding months. Madness with its weapons of knife brick acid and match stick has again got loose. At the time of writing reports for the day have been reassuring. The situation has been brought under control except for stray cases of brutal and cowardly assaults and one or two attempts at arson. But these very stray assaults mean that the communal madness has yet to be completely mastered and suppressed. The manner in which the Government and the Police promptly responded to the sudden and unexpected outburst lends confidence to the hope that it will be suppressed quickly. The Government and the Police have extensive powers for just such a crisis. They have done well to proclaim a State of Emergency and acquire the exceptional powers that the Public Safety Act gives them. We are sure they will use those powers with firmness and wise discrimination. But there is no citizen of Bombay with any regard for human decency who will grudge them the full use of all necessary measures to restore peace and sanity in the city.

Welcome Visit

Dr. Sultan Sjahrir, the Prime Minister of Indonesia, has managed, inspite of his many preoccupations, to pay a brief visit to India to attend the Asian Relations Conference if only during its closing stage. It is a gesture which both the conference delegates and this country will fully appreciate. To India the Prime Minister's visit is welcome in more than one sense. It is historic because it revives after so long the ancient associations between the two countries whose relations with each other were once so close and intimate culturally and otherwise. The conference did have a delegation from Indonesia but the personal visit of the Prime Minister emphasises with much more significance Indonesia's membership of the Asian family and the revival of her relationship with India. This country and its people heartily greet our distinguished guest and visitor. His presence would, moreover, enable the representatives of Asian countries including India to demonstrate to the world and to Holland the solidarity of a whole continent in respect of the independence and freedom of Indonesia and its Republic.

Healthy Warning

International formalities and diplomatic obligations come in the way of a formal recognition of the Republic. But it is a fact that every country in Asia and its people wholeheartedly support the Republic and accept it as the exclusive representative regime in Indonesia. The demonstration of Asia's solidarity and support is necessary lest the lack of formal recognition of the Republic might be used to create misunderstandings in the world and lest it might encourage false hope among Dutch imperialists. It is all the more necessary because the Dutch have yet to carry out honourably the letter and spirit of the agreement that has been signed after so much bloodshed and protracted negotiations. In fact, the Dutch are displaying an attitude, as for instance, in the matter of the continued economic blockade of the Republic, which is more than hostile and unfriendly, for it shows a design on their part to defeat and sabotage the agreement in the interest of continued Dutch Imperialist domination over free Indonesia. They will not succeed but the warning that Asia is behind the Republic of Indonesia will serve as a wholesome and healthy warning.

RESERVE BANK WITHDRAWS FROM BURMA

NEW DELHI, March 31, (A. P. I.): Burma from tomorrow will have a self-managed currency, following the withdrawal of the Reserve Bank of India operations there. The Burmese currency will now be controlled by the Currency Board of Burma which has taken over Rupees twenty-five crores worth of Burmese currency held by the Reserve Bank in Burma. This twenty-five crore credit will be adjusted against Burma's sterling accumulations in London.

The Reserve Bank of India had been operating in Burma ever since its inception.

Bombay Assembly Move To Penalise Dowry System

Opposition Plea For Exemption To Muslims Ruled Out

MRS. MUNSHI WITHDRAWS TEMPLE ENTRY BILL ON PREMIER'S ASSURANCE

BOMBAY, Monday

A non-official Bill seeking to restrain the dowry system prevalent in the Province among all communities was moved by Mr. F. B. Dabhi in the Bombay Legislative Assembly to-day.

Under this Bill, both offering and receiving of dowry are made penal offences. Any person who takes dowry shall be punishable with simple imprisonment which may extend to three months or with fine or with both. Offering of dowry or abetting in the taking or offering of dowry shall be punishable with simple imprisonment which may extend to one month or with fine extending to Rs 1,000 or with both. No woman shall be sentenced to any term of imprisonment.

As a security against any false or vexatious proceedings, the Bill lays down that no court shall take cognizance of any case unless a complaint is filed along with a deposit of Rs. 50.

PLEA FOR MUSLIM EXEMPTION

Mr. A. A. Khan, Leader of the Opposition, on a point of order said that under the Muslim Law, marriage was a contract and dowry was part of that contract. So he wanted to exclude the Muslims from the purview of the Bill.

The Deputy Speaker, who was in the Chair, ruled it out of order.

Mr. Dabhi moving the Bill said that legislative enactment was necessary to eradicate the evil system of dowry. Two systems prevailed from ancient times, namely 'Kanya Vikraya' or bride's price, and 'vara vikraya' or bridegroom's price. This abominable custom was detested by Hindu Law. The sale of girls for money was considered a sin. Many families had been financially ruined by paying exorbitant amounts as dowry. Instances were not wanting, said Mr. Dabhi, when girls had committed suicide to escape marrying men against their will.

He could not subscribe to the view that such a legislation would remain a dead letter, as it was difficult to get correct evidence from the community. He was sure that progressive reformists among all communities would come forward and help in making it really effective.

Mrs. Leelavati Munshi supporting the Bill said that it was women who suffered most by the dowry system.

WHY EXEMPT WOMEN?

Mr. A. H. Mirza who opposed the Bill criticised certain provisions of the Bill. He asked why women were exempted from punishment as laid down in the Bill. He contended that progressive men in the province had made ceaseless efforts to raise the status of men and as such they could not be accused of cruel acts against the fair sex. He suggested that marriage of girls after a certain age should be made compulsory by legislation.

Mr. Chakranarayan was also critical of the Bill and he said that it should be given wide publicity before enacting into law to elicit public opinion.

Mr. G. L. Karandikar, while fully agreeing with the principle behind the Bill, asked the mover whether its object would not be served by penalising extortion of dowry. He said that the present custom of dowry was not associated with the institution of marriage in ancient days. What was offered then was not an extortion, but a free gift given as a sort of financial assistance to the couple. This healthy custom had since then degenerated into a so-

EGYPT vs. GREAT BRITAIN

Demand For Total & Unconditional Evacuation

(BY S. H. SEKALLY, EDITOR, "MIDDLE EAST OPINION")

When the case of Egypt versus Great Britain is submitted to the U. N., the World, and more particularly the Western Hemisphere, will have the opportunity to judge whether the great organisation for the creation of which practically all the nations of this world have contributed so much effort and on which the hopes of all democratic and peace loving peoples are to-day based will prove the instrument which its founders had in view. They will further be able to judge whether the lofty principles incorporated in its fundamental charter as well as in the Atlantic Charter have any chance of being applied when the rights of a small and democratic nation conflict with the interests of a major Power.

No case merits more general sympathy than that of Egypt, and the world will undoubtedly follow the debates in the coming session of the Security Council with the keenest interest, as the matter involves the application of those very principles which the Allies have so repeatedly stressed as forming the basis of their aims in their war against Fascism and Nazism, namely: Equality in sovereignty between big and small nations and the right of every nation to live its own life unfettered or to have its freedom restricted by the ambitious aims of Imperialistic Powers.

Egypt, which has been the cradle of civilization, where civilization flourished over 5,000 years ago, when the rest of the world was still steeped in darkness, is at a turning point of its history to-day. Occupied by the British in 1882 on the plea of restoring order and protecting the financial interests of European creditors, the occupation has been maintained despite oft repeated declarations that it was of a purely temporary character and would end with the return to normal conditions.

Normal conditions have long since been restored and today Egypt, instead of being a debtor country, is on the contrary a creditor country. Her credit balances in London exceed £450,000,000 or about dol. 1,800,000,000. Nevertheless British troops still remain in Egypt and though Britain has pledged herself to withdraw them by September 1949, there is no justification whatever for their retention until that date, as their continued presence is not only in flagrant contradiction with the provisions of the United Nations Charter which forbid the presence of troops of one member Country in the territory of another member, but constitutes also a source of unpleasant incidents as well as an unwarranted infringement on the sovereignty of the country.

Hollow Excuses

During the past three decades the obsolete plea of restoring order and protecting foreign creditors' interests has been for obvious reasons, abandoned and replaced by what was thought to be a more plausible excuse, namely the protection of imperial communications.

The lessons and experiences of World War II have in their turn proved the fallacy of this contention. Despite the fact that Gibraltar, Malta, Alexandria and Port Said were strongly held by British garrisons, Allied maritime traffic through the Mediterranean proved so costly during the first two years of World War II that this short route had to be abandoned and shipping diverted to the longer route around the Cape of Good Hope.

The great advance made in aviation has rendered this latest excuse for the maintenance of foreign troops along the Suez Canal as obsolete as the use of the bow and arrow in modern warfare. No sensible person can today assert that any strategic point can be held by a small local garrison. What was logical at a time when war was carried out by relatively small professional armies moving on foot or animal traction becomes absurd in the era of mechanized transport, long range aviation and atom bombs.

From the internal viewpoint, British occupation has proved a constant source of friction and political instability, as the privileged position enjoyed by British representatives in Cairo prompted them always to interfere in the purely domestic affairs of the country, retard its progress as well as its economic development and the execution of social reforms.

The Sudan Issue

The second point in the Egyptian National demands namely: Unity with the Sudan, which also proved a stumbling block in the path of the negotiations, needs clarification. From time immemorial Egypt and the Sudan have formed one unit. As far back as we can go in history, whether the ancient Pharaonic period, the Greco-Roman era, the later the Arab and Turkish conquests and finally the founder of the present Royal dynasty, the Great Mohammad Aly, this unity has been uninterrupted except during period of decadence or new invasions of the Northern part of the Nile Valley.

These interruptions were momentary and applied to transitional periods only, as the relinking of the two parts was regularly taken up and realized subsequently.

In order to explain this remarkable phenomenon, it should be borne in mind that in no country in the world, do any people depend for their very existence on a river as the people of the Nile Valley on the Nile. It is the life giving artery without which Egypt and the Sudan would have been barren deserts. The two countries can correctly be described as the gifts of this great river, which springing from central Africa and the Abyssinian plateau flows down to the Mediterranean bringing the fundamental element of agricultural and human life.

Geographically and physically it is one country. Politically it has always been so. It is inhabited in its great majority by people of the same race, religion, language and culture. There are no natural barriers dividing the two component parts of it. The present frontiers are artificial and follow no natural line.

Economically they complete each other and have no conflicting interests. One is as essential to the other as are the various limbs of a same body. Any separation between the two can only lead to detrimental effects on the economy of both and retard their progress, if it does not end in disastrous consequences.

British Admissions

The political unity of Egypt and the Sudan has never before been contested by Britain. On the contrary, has been consistently supported and championed when challenged by other powers after the Mahdist revolt. In 1898, England was on the point of declaring war on France following the entry of French troops in Fashoda in the Southern Sudan. It is in the name of the Khedive, Egypt's sovereign, that Sir Herbert Kitchener, then commanding the Egyptian Army in the Sudan, asked the French commanding officer Major Marchand to withdraw and insisted on hoisting the Egyptian flag as a mark of Egyptian Sovereignty. Commenting on this incident, Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Secretary, said: "The question of Fashoda is a question of principle and right. Should France wish to withdraw from this impasse, she has only to follow the principle expounded by her own statesmen. Britain will not alter her position: "Egypt is the Nile."

Lord Rosebery in his turn said: "We are only returning to Egypt a territory considered as Egyptian and recognised as such by successive French Governments."

Mr. J. Chamberlain said: "We demand in the name of Egypt to establish her sovereignty on all territories which were hers."

This is what Lord Salisbury said in the Blue Book issued on the Fashoda incident.

"The right of the Egyptian Government on the Nile Valley is indisputable since the Egyptian Victory over the Mahdists. Have we not clearly announced the Khedive's ownership of these territories in the treaty concluded with the Congo in 1894."

To-day this incontrovertible right is being assailed by Britain. She claims on behalf of the Sudanese the right of secession from Egypt. An artificial movement sponsored by the administration and led by Abdel Rahman Al Mahdi Pasha, a son of the author of the 1882 rebellion is claiming total independence, although the vast majority of the inhabitants ask for unity with Egypt under a common Crown.

Egypt has no desire or ambition to exploit the country.

Egypt is quite prepared to lead the Sudan as speedily as possible towards self-government. She feels that she is better entitled to play this role in view of the racial religious, and cultural affinities of the inhabitants of both countries.

Little Progress Under British Rule

The 50 years of so-called condominium, but in reality purely British administration, have greatly handicapped the progress of the Sudan and impeded its development. Education has been so neglected that illiteracy remains as high as 95%. Industry is inexistant, agriculture backward and at the present rate of slow progress the people would not be able to reach the stage of self-government even in another 50 years.

Besides, the proper development of the Sudan's agricultural resources requires elements which are at present lacking, namely: Capital and experienced farm labour. Both are available in Egypt and once political and economic unity achieved they will be placed at the disposal of the Sudan.

Prior the reign of Mohammad Aly, Egyptian agriculture relied mainly upon winter crops irrigated by the annual flood of the Nile.

This great reformer brought about an agricultural revolution by introducing in Egypt the system of perennial irrigation in order to increase the areas devoted to summer crops. The system developed under his successors to such an extent that Egypt's entire policy has since aimed at the gradual expansion of the perennial system in order to meet the requirements of the rapidly increasing population.

This evolution necessitates the storing of an adequate supply of water in summer, possible only by the construction of a series of dams or reservoirs, many of which are or will be situated in the upper regions of the Nile. The execution of these works will require enormous funds which Egypt alone can afford to expend but whose beneficial effects will extend to both Egypt and the Sudan. It is therefore, only natural that Egypt should strive to maintain her control on factors which affect her life so vitally. It is unconceivable that such control can be left in other hands, as it might be used at any time as a means of political or economic pressure.

Britian Must Quit

No impartial person cognisant of the sacrifices that Egypt has made in the Sudan or charge her with chauvinism in maintaining her rights in the Sudan of charge her with sacrificing the Sudan's interests in order to monopolize the waters of the Nile. Egypt has always shown keen concern for the promotion of the Sudan's progress and will continue to pursue this policy ... the sure knowledge that there could be no contradiction in the interests of the two countries should their respective affairs be left in the hands of their peoples and provided the foreign element now in the country is removed, and the latter has always attempted to sow division between them and depicted their interests as being antagonistic.

Then only will the dawn of a new era rise on the Nile Valley and create of its inhabitants a young united nation able to play a leading role in the new world which is now in course of birth and carry out its civilizing mission amongst the other African peoples.

Famine Threat In Indo-China

French May Ask Govt. Of India For Supply Of Workers

SAIGON, March 31, (Reuter): Food rationing — already applied in the northern towns of Hanoi, Haiphong, and Nandinh — may be introduced throughout Indo-China in order to prevent famine which threatens to result from the scorched earth policy by Annamite Nationalists, an official spokesman told Reuter.

He said that it would take a long time for the Government even to estimate the damage done during the past three months of political uprising and added: "Generally speaking the economic life of two-thirds of Indo-China is paralysed."

In Tonkin, communications have been cut, villages evacuated and agriculture is neglected while transport is not safe even under convoy the spokesman added

He stated 'Indo-China's rice export quota was fixed in early January at 125 000 tons for the first half of the year but it is unlikely that this quantity can be exported even for the whole year

The French Authorities may soon request the Indian Government to send at least 10,000 Indian workers in order to step up the rubber output from Indo-China which has been more than halved the spokesman disclosed

He said "if political considerations do not hamper this decision, the French Government is hopeful that some of India's surplus working population will relieve the man power shortage in Indo-China's plantations."

'Discovery Of India' Preview Delegates

NEW DELHI, March 31 (A. P. I.): The Indian National Theatre this evening gave a preview to the Press of their rendering of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's book, "Discovery of India" the rendering is done in ballets.

The delegates to the Inter-Asian Conference will attend the performance tomorrow.

SWAMI BRAHMANAND SARASWATI FOR JUBBULPORE

BOMBAY, March 31 (API).—His Holiness Swami Brahmanand Saraswati, the Shankaracharya of Jyotirmath, is leaving Bombay by air on April 3 for Jubbulpore where he will put up at Sheraghat. His Holiness will reach Nagpur at 10-30 a.m. and shall proceed to Jubbulpore the same day.

NEW DELHI, March 31, (A. P. I.): Delegates to the Asian Relations Conference were present this evening at a reception given in their honour by the Chinese Embassy in Delhi. Among those present were Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Mr. Ghazanfar Ali Khan. In all there were about a thousand guests.

India's Defence Expenditure

NEW DELHI, March 31 (A.P.I.): Following the termination of the financial settlement between the Government of India and His Majesty's Government, all defence expenditure incurred by India, from tomorrow, will be charged direct to her defence estimates as was done before the war. Appropriate recoveries will, however, be effected from His Majesty's Government in respect of the cost of Indian troops employed outside India and for any other supplies and services rendered to that Government

POLICE STRIKE IN PATNA

74 Constables Discharged

PATNA, March 31, (A. P. I.): Seventy-four temporary constables who took active part in the police strike here have been discharged and proceedings have been drawn up against 39 permanent constables. All these men are undertrial prisoners and six of them, four temporary and two permanent have already been convicted

The total number of police strikers prisoners lodged in the Paulwari Camp Jail is now 377.

Mridula To Study Situation

PATNA, March 31, (A. P. I.): Miss Mridula Sarabhai who has been left in charge of Mahatma Gandhi's secretariat here, will start for Ranchi tomorrow to have a first hand knowledge of the communal situation there. Mahatma Gandhi is being kept informed of the situation in Ranchi, it is learnt.

Mr. A. F. A. Hamid, Inspector-General of Police, Bihar left for Ranchi by car today.

A batch of volunteers under Mr. Alam Khan, leader of the Khudai Khidmatgars here also left for Ranchi today. Syed Mah. Makhdoom Shah leader of the Frontier Ahrars here will start for Ranchi tomorrow.

Bihar Muslim Refugees Returning

PATNA, March 31, (A. P. I.): A Batch of 100 Muslim refugees returned to their homes in Masaurhi Thana of the Patna District according to a report received here from Major-General Shah Nawaz who is in charge of rehabilitation work in that area.

Masaurhi is at a distance of about 20 miles from there. Mahatma Gandhi selected this place for starting his peace mission in Bihar and deputed Major-General Shah Nawaz to set up his headquarters there and start the work of rehabilitation.

PRINCES FOR "UNITED CENTRAL GOVT."

(Continued from page 1)

reached between the State's Negotiating Committee and the Corresponding Committee of the Constituent Assembly, and said that the agreement would now be placed for ratification before the Constituent Assembly as well as a conference of the rulers to be held here on April 2.

His Highness stressed that the princes would insist on the Constituent Assembly accepting the fundamentals of the resolution of the conference of rulers, passed in January, specially the clauses relating to sovereignty, independence, dynastic rights and territorial integrity of the states. He also made it clear that the policy of the princes being one of strict adherence to the British Cabinet Mission's plan, participation by states' representatives in the deliberations of the Constituent Assembly could only be at the final phase, namely, at the time of framing the All-India Union Constitution.

The Chancellor welcomed the Maharaja of Indore who has just returned to this country.

CO-OPERATION IN FINAL STAGES

The Maharaja of Bikaner thought, it is stated that the decision of the princes to participate in the Constituent Assembly only in the final stages might be misunderstood by the world as well as by the people of the Indian States.

The Maharaja of Dungarpur said that nothing had happened since January to justify their taking up a stand different from that embodied in the resolution passed then. He doubted the wisdom of the states' representatives participating in the Constituent Assembly in the early stages, and counselled the rulers to await future developments, and the reactions to their resolution of January 29.

CONDITIONAL PARTICIPATION

Mr. M. A. Sreenivasan, Foreign and Political Minister, Gwalior, said that no harm would arise if the states waited for the Constituent Assembly to ratify the basic propositions in the princes resolution of January 29 before sending their representatives to that body.

Sardar K. M. Panikkar, Prime Minister, Bikaner, said that there could be no difference of opinion among the states on the point that participation in the Constituent Assembly was conditional upon that body accepting the agreement reached by the two Negotiating Committees.

Sir T. Vijayaraghavachariar, Prime Minister, Udaipur, said that it would be a "capital error" on the part of the states to make their entry into the Constituent Assembly conditional on the acceptance by it of the princes resolution. Such a course, he said, would expose them to the charge of being enemies of India's progress.

The Maharaja of Dungarpur intervened at this stage to say that the princes stood for India's freedom. Co-operation he is reported to have said did not mean surrender; and freedom for India meant freedom for all the elements of India's national life, including the princes.

The Jam Saheb of Nawanagar said that they should stick to the Cabinet Mission's plan and enter the Constituent Assembly at the proper stage The Maharaja of Gwalior pleaded for unity and solidarity among the princes.

The meeting was also attended by the Maharajas of Indore, Dholpur, Patna and Sangli.

The Standing Committee of the Chamber will discuss the results of today's deliberations tomorrow.

"Elders" Pass Finance Bill

Army To Be Nationalised Before July 1948

Ghazanfar Ali Demands Enquiry Into Punjab Disturbances

NEW DELHI, MARCH 31 (A.P.I.). THE COUNCIL OF STATE TODAY APPROVED WITHOUT DIVISION THE GOVERNMENT'S FINANCIAL PROPOSALS FOR 1947-48 BY PASSING THE FINANCE BILL AS IT EMERGED FROM THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
THE HOUSE ADJOURNED TILL APRIL 3, 1947.

BUDGET DISCUSSION RESUMED

The Council of State resumed discussion on the budget proposals when it met this morning

Sir Shanti Das Asuran said that the proposals instead of helping the poor were liable to raise prices and increase the cost of living and so far as industry was concerned the concessions given by the Finance Membe, would not materially alter the position.

DEFENCE FORCES

Pandit Hridaynath Kunzru stated latest declaration clearly implied that that the, British Premier, Mr Attlee's the defence forces should be completely nationalised before the final transfer of power in July 1948 Yet, although six weeks had passed since this declaration, there was nothing to show that the defence authorities had realised the urgency of the situation Stating that he had heard of plans still being made on the assumption that British officers would be retained even after the transfer of power, Pandit Kunzru urged the Defence Member to look into the matter at once and not allow such assumptions to be entertained even for a moment.

GURKHA TROOPS

Pandit Kunzru said the Under Secretary of States' reply in Parliament last week that Britain would soon begin negotiations with the Nepalese Government for the employment of Gurkha troops under the British Government had startled India.

Speaking mildly, Pandit Kunzru added, it was strange that Britain should seek to retain Gurkha troops under its control or raise new Gurkha troops to serve under it, considering the fact that Nepal was next door to India and that the Gurkhas had been serving in the Indian army for more than 125 years. Prima facie such action could not be regarded as friendly to India.

Mr. Karamat Ali referred to the political quarrels which was leading the country to ruin.

Sir K. Ramunni Menon said the new taxation proposals were justifiable from any point of view.

MRS. SUBBAROYAN'S SUPPORT

Mrs. Radhabai Subbaroyan said that the concessions given recently in the budget proposals showed that the Government was both responsible and responsive. She, however, suggested that a Committee of experts be appointed to enquire into methods of taxation in India and to propose taxations which may bring relief to the poor and revenue to the Government. The report of such a Committee would go a long way in implementing the present Government's policy of social justice.

Stating that it would be impossible for the business community to approve of the new taxation proposals, Mr. H. D. Townsend, warned the Government against killing industrial enterprise in the country.

Mr. V. V. Kalikar pleaded for an agreement between the Congress and the Muslim League with a view to settling the political problems of the country.

Mr Thirumala Rao made a reference to the death of Prof. Abdul Bari of Bihar and said it had deprived the country of the services of a valuable leader.

Mr. Thirumala Rao asked why the budget estimates were still divided into votable and non-votable items in view of the impending transfer of power, could this not be avoided by convention? Again why was the Ecclesiastical Department still being continued

Mr. Mohammad Padsha also pleaded for communal unity in the country.

DEFENCE MEMBER'S REPLY

Referring to the transfer of power in July 1948, the Defence Member said he had not the slightest hesitation in saying that when power is transferred, it is our desire that every officer in the Indian army or airforce or airforce or navy should be an Indian and not an outsider."

If after July 1948, the country entered into an agreement with the United Kingdom, in order to retain some of the British Officers, it was just possible, the Defence Member added, that a few selected jobs they might be retained.

Referring to the negotiations between Britain and Nepal for employment of Gurkha troops under the Crown, the Defence Member said Nepal was an independent State and could enter into negotiations in their own with any one.

The whole question would form the subject of tripartite discussions between Nepal, Britain and India very soon.

GHAZANFAR ALI'S APPEAL

Mr. Ghazanfar Ali referred to the Punjab disturbances and, emphatically condemning them, said that an impartial and independent tribunal should be appointed immediately to enquire into them. It was a matter of shame that when India was on the threshold of independence and when Britain had declared she was leaving the country in 1948, instead of celebrating this last year as the precursor of our independence there should be bloodshed all over the country. He appealed to the leaders of the political parties to put their heads together and try to arrive at a solution

Mr. Waugh, Industries and Supplies Secretary, said Government were in sympathy with the demand for the removal of controls and would, at the appropriate time, remove them. Premature removal of controls would, however, deprive the poor consumer of his goods.

Referring to the opposition from business circles to the taxation proposals, Mr. Abdul Rab Nishtar said the east and the west had united in their opposition. It was however in the interests of the capitalists themselves that some levelling down on top and levelling up at the bottom was done. The Government was anxious as anybody else that the industrialisation of the country should go apace. The confusion arose out of mistaking the industrialist for the industry.

The Council passed the Finance Bill as passed by the Lower House and adjourned till April 3, 1947.

BEST Workers' Peace Mission In Riot Areas

BOMBAY, Monday.

The B.E.S.T. strikers who comprise all communities have decided to employ their time in acting as peacemakers in the riots which broke out in the City.

The workers according to Mr. Abidali Jafferbhoy are strongly against the calling off of the strike.

Asked to reconsider the position in the light of the new situation created by the riots, they, it is learnt, told their leaders that now was the time to demonstrate the unity of communities that they had achieved under the aegis of their Union and their leaders Mr. Abidali Jafferbhoy and Mr. G. G. Mehta.

The communal unity among the workers, it is stated, is unshaken and they have resolved to go out into the affected areas in groups drawn from the different communities and preach the gospel of peace even though this constituted grave danger to their lives. They were quite hopeful that more than anything else their work in the 'trouble zones" would bring about a quick restoration of peace.

Asked whether there was any question of a compromise between the management of the BEST and the Union, Mr. Abidali said that Government could help much if it gave them some assistance in finding a mediator suitable to both parties.

With regard to the efforts of the Company to start a partial service Mr. Abidali said that the management would find it extremely difficult to run even a partial or skeleton service as most volunteers would be raw, without any experience of the work they would have to do.

The Union's written offer to the Company, to resume running of the bus and tram services provided no fares were levied from the public till the dispute was settled, was, he said, transmitted on Friday.

They had not received any reply their offer from the Company.

Three persons were arrested this ing outside Electric House when was a me trouble between volunteers who had gone there to enrol themselves and some strikers.

Inquiries made at the BEST Office revealed that so far over two hundred volunteers had enrolled and more are likely to join but it would take some time to train them. before a partial service could be started

"We might try to start a partial service tomorrow, but we can promise anything yet in view of the disturbed conditions in the City", said a spokesman, to a reporter of the "Chronicle", this afternoon.

Conference Of A. I. Depressed Class League

Gandhiji To Address Gathering At Patna

PATNA, March 30 (A.P.I.): Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Home Member, Interim Government, it is learnt will not attend the All-India Depressed Class League Conference to be held here on April 7th and 8th. Dr. Rajendra Prasad will inaugurate the conference and Mahatma Gandhi is also expected to address the conference.

The Provincial Depressed Classes League at a meeting held here to-day elected Mr. Jagjivan Ram, Labour Member, Interim Government, as Chairman of the Reception Committee. Mr. Ram Gholan Choudhury, M.L.A., (Bihar) will act as Chairman in the absence of Mr. Jagjivan Ram.

Mudaliar Leaves For India

NEW YORK March 31 (APA): Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar who presided at the session of the United Nations economic and Social Council which has just ended, left by air for India yesterday via London.

He said he was well satisfied with what the Council had accomplished. The establishment of two economic reconstruction commissions—one for Europe and the other for the Far East —was the Council's "most important achievement" Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar said.

D. F. Karaka

Off My Chest

If numerology ever worked in racing, a coincidence happened on Saturday which will take a lot of beating.

The winner of the last race was Hindustan. The race was number eight and was run over eight furlongs. The horse, Hindustan, was an eight-year-old Arab whose number on the official race card was eight. He was carrying eight-stone-eight in weight and his draw number was also eight.

On that coincidence one may backed the horse Rs 800/- but he did not get eight to one. He had to be content with sevens. If such a coincidence happens again, don't forget to back the horse!

* * *

There is another coincidence I notice. Isn't it odd that all through the racing season, tension in the city had abated and now as racing is about to come to an end, the first flare-up occurred in Bombay. The Government may ponder on this awhile.

* * *

Congratulations to Cousin Bobby (A. F. S. Talyarkhan to you) on his new assignment in Jerusalem. It is nice to see an Indian newspaper with an organised sports department. Bobby's work on the 'Free Press Journal' has made numerous people take a greater interest in sport than before. We hope he will continue to build sports up to its rightful place on a newspaper

* * *

Talyarkhan, Geri Green, Swami and the photographer have worked as a good team. This team work is often lacking on an Indian newspaper. Our younger journalists are not to blame. It is the leadership of the Indian press which is sadly lacking in vision, generosity and new values.

* * *

I cannot help feeling that a time will come when we will have a Commission to inquire into the running of the Indian press. If the Indian press would invite a public forum of younger men to express their views on the state of Indian journalism and newspapers, much would come to light which would be revealing.

Such a day will also come. God willing.

KALYAN MUNICIPAL BUDGET

Motion To Postpone Consideration Over-Ruled

(From Our Correspondent.)

KALYAN, March 31: The budget meeting of the Kalyan Borough Municipality was held on March 29 in the Municipal Council Hall under the presidentship of Mr. G. V Shide. A motion to postpone the budget and to take usual business was defeated by 14 against 9 votes.

Mr. Gangadhar Gharpure, Chairman, Standing Committee, who presented the budget for the year 1947-48 said that the estimated revenues was Rs. 3,65,396 and expenditure Rs. 3,64,666, leaving a surplus of Rs. 730. He said no new schemes could be undertaken in view of the shortage of funds and he requested the members to pass the budget. Following are the main items of expenditure: Rs. 1,72,900 for Staff and establishment, Rs. 1,24,200 for sanitation, Rs. 34,800 for primary education and Rs. 62,570 for public works department, and the remaining amount for sundry items.

Mr. Vincent S. David said that the meeting was illegal because according to rules the budget meeting should be held in the last week of February.

Dr. B. K. Modak in replying said that there were so many occasion in previous years when the budget meetings were held in March and no objection was raised then.

Thereupon, the President over-ruled the objection raised by Mr. David, who and 12 other members then left the meeting in protest. The remaining 14 members continued the meeting and the budget for the coming year was passed after reading item by item.

Fire-Proof Fabrics

After 18 years of research, British scientists have found out a cheap and easy method of fire-proofing fabrics. This month the results of their experiments will be made known to textile manufacturers and from then on manufacturers will be free to apply the process to their materials. Cotton clothing, curtains, flannelette, lamp-shades, and linen and hemp furnishing fabrics will be rendered safe from fire by the new process. Fire-proof curtains across corridors and doors will protect buildings by isolating any fire.

Its application will increase the cost of the material by only a few pence. Processed fabrics will withstand repeated washing and laundering and will be stronger than untreated material. The processing solution is composed of simple inorganic salts, of which borax is an important constituent.

WELCOME TO MOUNTBATTEN

NEW DELHI, March 31 (AFD.—Lord Louis Mountbatten, the new Viceroy of India, and Lady Mountbatten were presented with an address of welcome by the New Delhi Municipal Committee, at the Viceroy's House this morning.

India from ancient times has been the great cultural centre of Asia, said His Excellency replying to the address.

R

For deliberately overcharging one of his customers, SHAH DEVJI MALSHI, Rationed Cloth Distributor No. B/181 of 14th Lane, Ramathipura, Bombay has been fined Rs. 200/-.

...'S CONCESSIONS TO ...RIMARY SCHOOLS

...n Of Rs. 8,30,000 Sanctioned ...s Of Grants To Be Uniform

...ondition- ...ols, the ...nnounc- ...ncluding ...distinc- ...ses. ...of over ...en made ...budget. ...ce of the ...sociations ...hat as a ...dual increase in ...y are finding it ...these schools ...by the local au- ...in some cases, ...them down for

...FORM RATE

...has, therefore, ...fully the question ...nditions of these ...sed orders to the

...ction beween A' ...ed schools will be ...pproved schools ...from November, ...nt at a uniform

...ool will, with ef- ... 1, 1946, receive ...ual to its net ad- ... (i.e. total admis- ...nnus fee receipts, ... or the grant ... the following rates. —For the backward ...rls Rs. 12 per pupil ...pupils, Rs. 10 per

... maximum for the ...an approved school. ... pupil to teachers ...hool will be 40 : 1. ...mber of pupils in ...r in an approved ... the grant will be ...assumption that the ... of 40 pupils only. ...ant, the numbe... ...of 40 will b...

...EXPENDITU... ...hool will, w... ...r 1, 1946, be ... ...d expenditure ... approved o... ...e associatio... ...ool. Contr...

paid by the Associations on Provident Fund and Insurance Fund will be included in the overhead expenditure.

In order that the teachers in the approved schools should get dearness allowance at Government rates, associations conducting these schools will, with effect from November 1, 1946, be paid dearness allowance grant equal to 2/3rds of the expenditure which they would have incurred had they paid dearness allowance at Government rates on the condition that they do not reduce the expenditure which they were formerly incurring themselves on the payment of the allowance to their teachers. They will be exhorted to pay, as far as possible, their remaining 1/3rd share, so that the teachers in their schools will get the full amount of dearness allowance at the rates admissible to the Government servants.

TEACHERS' EMOLUMENTS

The basic pay, and scales and allowances of the teachers employed by the association conducting approved primary schools will be previously approved by the Director of Public Instruction.

The Government realises that it will be difficult for the District Local Boards to bear their share of the extra cost, involved in the various concessions specified above. The Government has therefore, decided to bear for the present the entire extra cost which the District Local Boards may have to incur in sanctioning these concessions.

The Local Authority Municipalities have manifold sources of revenue and the Government feels that if they exploit these sources to the fullest extent, it will not be difficult for them to meet their share of the extra cost involved in these concessions. The Government grant to the Local Authority Municipalities will be regulated in accordance with the present rates.

An additional provision of Rs. 8,30,000 has been made in the budget for 1947-48 on account of the various concessions sanctioned above. If this provision falls short of the actual re...ments, steps will be taken in ...time to get it supplemented. ...necessary amendments to the ...Primary Education Rules, ...e made in due course.

common concern as already stated more than once."

Sir C. P Ramaswami Aiyar finally wished to make it clear that there had been no instance of any difference o opinion between the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes and the representatives of Travancore on any questions which had formed the subject of discussions and conferences and that all these questions had resulted in agreed decisions to which Travancore will adhere.

Central Bank Makes Record Profit In Past Year

Sir Homi Reviews Institution's "All-Round Progress" And Reveals Scheme for Increase of Capital

SINKING AND CONTINGENCY FUNDS STRENGTHEN POSITION OF RESERVES

The profits of the Central Bank of India Ltd., are the highest since its inception and have enabled the directors to transfer to the Reserve fund a sum of Rs. 55 lakhs, revealed Sir Homi Modi, Chairman of Bank addressing the 36th Ordinary General Meeting on Monday, March 31, 1947.

Capital To Be Increased

Sir Homi also disclosed, that the directors have framed a scheme for increase of capital and for issue of Bonus shares to shareholders incorporated in a resolution to be passed by the extraordinary general meeting.

Strengthening of Reserves

"The Sinking and Contingency Funds", Sir Homi said, "are also in the nature of Reserves, the total of which exceeds three crores, disclosing a position of great strength.

At the outset, Sir Homi reviewed the results of the Bank's progress in the context of international economic situation and pleaded for increased production to meet food shortage in India.

REVIEW OF ECONOMIC SITUATION

Following is the full text of Sir Homi's address:—

I have pleasure in presenting to you the results of the Bank's working for the year 1946. Before I deal with the principal features of the Report which has been presented to you, I would like briefly to survey some aspects of the economic situation in India and abroad.

The major problem confronting the countries of the world in the year which has ended was that of bringing about an orderly transition to peace time economy. In the process, it was inevitable that stresses and strains should develop between employer and worker, between producer and consumer, but on the whole, the conversion has proceeded at a satisfactory rate.

In the United States, which have attained a dominant position in the economic world, striking progress was achieved. The demobilization of the armed forces made substantial progress without giving rise to unemployment. Industrial activity, although below the wartime level, was 75 per cent above the average for the five years preceding the war. Agricultural production achieved new records, and the high level of civilian production was reflected in the doubling of the export trade.

BRITAIN'S PREDICAMENT

The picture in the United Kingdom is unfortunately not so bright. The intensity of her war effort and the destruction of her economic resources have made recovery inevitably slow and painful, and her commitments in various parts of the world and the political troubles she has been experiencing have aggravated her predicament. Nevertheless, Britain has achieved a great deal in the way of economic rehabilitation, and exports which are the lifeblood of her people, though far below the target that has been set up, are already larger than in the immediate pre-war years. It is impossible to withhold a tribute of admiration for the manner in which the British people have stood up to the hardships and sacrifices of these last few tragic years.

The smaller countries of Europe and America have also been on the up-grade. Production in Belgium, Denmark, Norway and Sweden, for instance, has practically reached pre-war levels. If the menace of another war, even more terrible, did not loom on the horizon, it would not take our sorely-stricken world very long to effect a recovery and to set about the task of creating a new civilization. One of the major obstacles is the delay in effecting an equitable peace settlement with Germany and other defeated nations, and the eternal wrangles which have been going on between the Great Powers would make one almost despair of ever seeing the Kingdom of Justice established in the affairs of mankind.

INDIAN SITUATION

In India, a situation unfortunately exists which is, to a certain extent, of our own making. While we hear a lot of talk about planning, the manner in which the wartime organization of economic activity is to be brought back to the peace basis has not been systematically mapped out. Controls are being demolished and set up again at random, and a lack of policy is apparent everywhere. The results are to be seen in a general deterioration of economic conditions, and in an all-round decline in the quantum of goods available for consumption. The production of textiles, steel, cement, paper and other manufactures has declined, and coal raisings, so vital to the maintenance of Industry, are substantially below the requirements of the country. The transport system is still far from adequate and is holding up both production and distribution.

FOOD SHORTAGE

The agricultural picture is not more encouraging. The acreage under cultivation of foodgrains and the total output have been actually smaller than in the preceding year. The principal crops have shown a decline of as much as 6 million tons. With all our resources, our people are periodically facing a critical situation in the matter of foodgrains, and our dependence on imports from other countries continues to be a serious factor in the national economy.

The volume of our internal trade could not but suffer in consequence. The number of railway wagons loaded, for instance, declined from 668,000 in January 1946 to 509,000 in September. There has been a slight improvement since, but it is not of much significance.

RISE IN PRICES

The worsening of the supply position naturally exerted a great pressure on prices, which had remained comparatively stable for over two years. The Economic Adviser's Index shot up from 250 in January to 287 in December. During the same period, the Calcutta Index jumped by 83 points. This has had a marked effect on the standard of living of the common man, and in many of the industrial centres, the cost of living has taken an upward curve.

PROBLEM OF PRODUCTION

The recent Budget Statement of the Finance Member of the Government of India affords, I am sorry to have to state, further evidence of the absence of a clear economic policy. While appreciating the modifications which have been effected in the original proposals, it is necessary to point out that the cumulative nature of the various imposts cannot but have serious repercussions on trade and industry in the country. Our dominant problem is one of production, and no policy which does not conduce to an expanding economy, can fail to be disastrous to the best interests of the country. India may be the eighth industrial country in the world, but her 'per capita' standard of both production and consumption cannot stand any comparison with that achieved in other countries. At this stage of her development, Government have chosen a course of action which cannot but stifle incentive and, what is even worse, create a general feeling of uncertainty as to their future policy.

NO SHORT-CUTS TO NATIONAL POLICY

Profiteers and black-marketeers apart, I think I can say that industrialists as a class realise their obligations to the community, and are anxious to play their part in the development of a new economy calculated to lift the millions of this country out of the wretchedness and squalor of their lives. The co-operation of all the important elements in the country is essential for this purpose, and the time has arrived for a Conference between Government and the leaders of Industry at which important issues of policy can be thrashed out, and I suggest early steps be taken in that direction. No planning of our national economy is possible unless and until the objectives and the means are clearly defined and it is realised that there can be no short-cuts to national prosperity. The country cannot afford any further delay in the formulation of a policy designed to stimulate production and employment and calculated to achieve a higher standard of living for the mass of the people.

BANK'S PROGRESS

I shall now turn to the Report and the Statement of Accounts presented to you.

A study of the various figures will reveal the all-round progress made by the Bank during the year under review. The profits are the highest since the inception of the Bank. You need no assurance that your Directors will continue to do their best to maintain the progress of the Bank, but difficult times are ahead and it is advisable not to say anything about the future.

The item of "Advances" which forms one of the main businesses of the Bank shows an increase of 20 crores over the figure of the previous year. On the cessation of hostilities, the demand for monies steadily increased and it continued unabated until the announcement of the Budget proposals. Part of the increased demand for facilities was met by deposits which showed an increase of over Rs. 8 crores over the figures of 1945. The policy of employment of our funds was carefully reviewed and taking advantage of the prices of Government Securities, it was considered desirable to reduce our Investment Portfolio to a certain extent and employ funds so released in making advances yielding a higher return. The Investments accordingly stand reduced by Rs 9 crores as compared with the previous year. The disposal of such a large amount was carried out gradually and without disturbing the market prices. The reduction of the portfolio benefited the Bank in two ways. In the first place, we were able to realise substantial profits which had been on paper for a number of years, and secondly, we could divert the money so released to the needs of trade and industry and secure a higher yield. In the result, the item of "Interest Etc.," on the Income Side of the Profit & Loss Accounts shows a substantial increase. Whilst on the subject of Investment, I would like to mention that the difference between the holding value of our Investment and the market value on the date of the Balance Sheet was well over Rs. 6 crores.

COUNSEL OF CAUTION

The need for strict supervision and scrutiny was never more important than at the present moment, and until conditions are settled, Banks will necessarily have to be very cautious in laying out their funds either in Investments or Advances. Some of the recent failures were the inevitable result of imprudent practices and hazardous advances. As you know, there is a Bill before the Central Legislative Assembly for the better control of Banking, and in so far as it will enable the Reserve Bank to curb unhealthy activities, no one can take objection to the measure. It is to be hoped, however, that the wide powers so conferred will be exercised in the right spirit and old and well established Institutions will not be hampered in their operations

"LANDS & BUILDINGS"

The next important item on the Assets Side is that relating to "Lands & Buildings" which stands at Rs. 93 lacs and odd. Against this, we have a substantial Sinking Fund of over Rs. 52 lacs which makes the position of this account more secure.

The establishment charges have again gone up. This is accounted for by the opening of new offices during the year under review, by the payment to the staff of larger bonuses and by grade increments to the staff. During the year, demands were made on behalf of the Clerical and Subordinate Staffs for increases in Basic Salaries and Dearness Allowance. The Directors after very careful consideration offered terms which they regarded as fair and generous, but which did not prove acceptable to the representatives of the employees and the Bank was even threatened with a strike if the demands were not fully granted. Similar demands were made by the employees of other Banks and ultimately the whole matter was referred to the Industrial Court whose award is being awaited.

DISPOSAL OF PROFITS

I shall now direct your attention to the disposal of the profits as indicated in the Directors' Report. The recommendations of the Directors were decided upon long before the new taxation proposals were announced. The position has since been carefully reviewed and we have come to the conclusion that the disposal of the profits as set out in the Report should be allowed to stand. As you will see, we have made a provision of Rs. 50 lacs for taxation and if a larger amount is required, we can draw on the Contingency Fund to which we have credited Rs. 10 lacs this year. We think that the amount of Rs. 60 lacs so available together with the balance in hand of the provision made from the profits of previous years would cover all demands for taxation.

SCHEME FOR INCREASE OF CAPITAL

The profits of the year have enabled the Directors to transfer to the Reserve Fund a sum of Rs. 55 lacs and also to create the Contingency Fund to which I have just referred. The Directors have framed a scheme for increase of Capital and for issue of Bonus Shares to the Shareholders and on the necessary resolutions being passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting to be held immediately after this meeting, Rs. 52,50.000 out of the Reserve Fund will be capitalised and Bonus Shares issued to the Shareholders in the proportion of 'one' new share for every 'five' shares held by them. The Reserve Fund which stands in the Balance Sheet at Rs. 3,08,41.000 will, after capitalizing the above amount, stand at Rs. 2,55,91.000. You must remember in this connection that the Sinking and Contingency Funds are also in the nature of reserves. The total of all these funds is Rs. 3.18.39.700 which, I hope, will be regarded as disclosing a position of great strength.

The Capital of the Bank when all shares issued are taken up and when the resolutions before you are passed will stand at Rs. 3.15.00.000.

The Directors trust that their scheme to capitalize a part of the Reserve Fund and issue Bonus Shares will meet with the approval of the Shareholders

GOOD WISHES TO BHABHA

During the year, one of your Directors, Mr. C. H. Bhabha, was appointed a member of the Government of India. His knowledge and experience had been of great value to the Bank and he carried with him the good wishes of his colleagues in the High Office to which he had been called.

During the year, the Bank lost an old and valued Officer by the death of Mr. N. N. Photographer who had served the Bank with singular devotion for over 25 years. I would like on this occasion to record our sense of loss at his passing away.

I have pleasure in bearing witness once again to the ability and competence with which the Managing Director, Mr. H. C. Captain, has been discharging his duties. The events of last year imposed a particularly heavy strain on him and the manner in which he handled these additional responsibilities has strengthened the regard in which the Directors hold him. To Mr. Karanjia the Manager, Branches, to Mr. Cooper, the Secretary and to all those members of the staff who continued to serve the Bank with loyalty and devotion. I would like to extend my grateful thanks.

After the Chairman's speech, shareholders asked several questions [illegible] were satisfactorily replied by Sir Homi Mody. Thereafter, the [illegible] ing adopted the Directors' report and the audited statement of profit and loss.

Sir H. P. Mody, Mr Dinshaw D. Romer and Mr. H. F. Commissariat who retired by rotation were re-elected as Directors of the Company.

Extraordinary General Meeting

Addressing the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., on Monday, Sir Homi Mody said:—

The circular and the copies of the resolutions for increase of capital and issue of bonus shares are in your hands.

In view of the steadily increasing figure of Deposits and the volume of business transacted by the Bank, the Board of Directors are placing before you their proposal for increasing the Capital of the Bank.

DEPOSITS MOUNT UP

The following figures will show how our deposits have mounted up in the last five years:—

December. 1942	.. Rs.	59.64.00.000
" 1943	.. "	81.63.00.000
" 1944	.. "	94.48.00.000
" 1945	.. "	1.05.22.00.000
" 1946	.. "	1.13.51.00.000

The last occasion when the capital of the Bank was increased was in March, 1944, and the paid-up capital which was Rs. 1.68.00.000 and odd at the beginning of 1944 now stands at Rs. 2,61.73.000. When the resolutions now before you are passed and when all shares issued are taken up the paid-up capital will be Rs. 3.15.00.000.

INCREASED RESERVES

A scheme for increasing the capital by capitalizing part of the Reserve Fund has been under contemplation for some time. In the interest of the Depositors as well as the shareholders, it was considered desirable to put forward such a scheme only when the figure of Reserve Fund was such as would, even after capitalization of a portion thereof, leave a sufficiently large balance in the account. The profit for the year 1946, enabled the Board of Directors to transfer to the Reserve Fund a very substantial amount, as much as Rs. 55,00,000 raising the figure of the Reserve Fund from Rs. 2,53.41.000 to Rs. 3.08.41.000 and also enabled them to create a new Contingency Fund for Rs. 10.00.000. Even after capitalization of Rs. 52.50.000 referred to in resolution No. 3, the balance that will remain in the Reserve Fund Account will be Rs. 2.55.91.000 and with the balances in the Contingency Fund and Sinking Fund, which are also in the nature of Reserves, the aggregate total will be Rs. 3.18.39.000 against the increased capital of Rs. 3.15.00.000.

The extraordinary general meeting passed a resolution whereby article 136 (A) was inserted after article 136 of the Company. Eleven other resolutions including one pertaining to the increase in authorised capital and others in connection with the issue of new shares were unanimously passed.

The meeting concluded after a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

NEW SHARES

The new shares will be of the face value of Rs. 25 fully paid-up. They will be issued to the shareholders as bonus shares in the proportion of one new share for five old shares. In the original scheme the shares were to rank for dividend from the 1st July, 1947. One of the largest shareholders of the Bank, Mr. F. J. Gazdar, has intimated to the Directors that at the time of the passing of the necessary resolutions for the increase of capital and issue of new shares, he would move an amendment that such new shares would rank for dividend as from 1st January, 1947. Many other shareholders have also expressed the same view.

In deference to these views, the Directors have decided to agree to the necessary amendment being made in resolution No. 5, making the new shares rank for dividend from the 1st January 1947.

As stated in resolution No. 3 the new shares will be issued to the shareholders whose names appear on the Register of Members on the 18th April, 1947. The Transfer Books will be closed for one month from the 18th April, 1947, for the purpose of preparing the Allotment Letters in respect of these shares.

In order to enable the shareholders to sell off or otherwise deal with the new shares, either the whole lot or a lesser number arrangements have been made and the shareholders will receive along with the Letter of Allotment a circular explaining the procedure.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY MATCH

Munavar's Convincing Victory Over B. B. & C. I.

BOMBAY, Monday.

Munaver S. C., Karachi	4
B. B. & C. I. Rly.	2

The visitors from Karachi gained a convincing victory over the B. B. and C. I. Railway in the replayed match this evening by the margin of four goals to 2.

The match might be called an affair of weak defences. For none of the sides concerned showed any great efficiency in that department although the winners were rather less weak in their deep defence. The front line of the Karachi side functioned as well as yesterday but still hardly any support was forthcoming from the right-wing. Pivot U'Chong was again outstanding by the good work that he did. He repeatedly spoiled some dangerous looking moves, particularly from Reynolds, the Railways new outside right. Woodcock and Yusuf.

Woodcock was again the planner of his sides moves Helped by a speed which none of his colleagues possess, he often pierced the rival defence and with a little luck might have netted a couple of goals. Immediately after the interval, he got past the custodian and flicked the ball into the net only to find the ball obstructed by one the defenders with his foot. A penalty bully was promptly awarded but Gon-

(Continued In Col. 5)

(Continued from col. 4)

salves who took the bully got the better of Yusuf and the goal remained unscored.

Sohonlal, D'Mello and Fernandes scored in that order to give their side a big lead of three-love quite early in the game. But the Railway side did not stop trying and were rewarded with a goal just before the interval outside left G. Fernandes netting.

On crossing over the local side reduced the margin by one goal when Yusuf scored a splendid goal. Thereafter both the forwards lost a few opportunities of scoring particularly off well centred passes from Woodcock and Nazareth. A little later Sohanlal increased the lead of his side and put the issue of the match beyond doubt.

XAVIERS SIDE BEATEN

Earlier in the evening, a depleted St. Xaviers side was beaten by the G. I. P. Railway side by the margin of 8 goals to nothing.

The winners who now enter the quarter-final round have now scored 17 goals in two matches on two consecutive days without having any score against them. It should, however be remembered that the losers were without the services of both their full backs who were unable to play owing to injuries.

THE TEAMS:

Munavadar, Karachi—D'Souza; L. Gonsalves and T. D'Cruz; L. Chavan, A. U'Chong and M. D'Mello; Jan Mohammad, Sohanlal, L. D'Mello, P. P. Fernandes and R. Nazareth.

B. B. & C. I. Railway—Dane; Jadhav and Ismail; Agre, Page and Dias; Reynolds, Woodcock, Yusuf, Arther Fernandes and G. Fernandes.

Tuesday's matches—

At 4-15 p. m. Bangalore vs. Muslim Gymkhana, Kamptee; Kalyanmal Mills vs. Kirkee United.

International Football Tournament

The English Football Association is to stage an international tournament for youth between the ages of 16 and 18. The matches will take place in London on April 17 and the two following days, and eight countries have entered their teams. They are: Belgium, Eire, England, France, Holland North Ireland, Italy and Wales.

No Discrim... Musli...

Sardar On Delhi ... Repudiation: Ad...

NEW DELHI, March 31 (API).— President ruled out three ... journment motions sought to be m... ed in the Central Assembly today ... Mr. Mohd Nauman, Mr. N. Siva... and Mr. Ananthasayanam Ayyan... and Mr. Venkatasubba Reddiar.

Mr. Nauman had sought to disc... 'the Delhi administration's discri... nation against Muslim Press and p... ferential treatment towards Hin... Press as reported in the "Dawn" ... March 28, 1947, in the matter of pu... lication of reports of commun... clashes and other matters connect... with such incidents."

SARDAR'S REPLY

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Home Me... ber, referring to Mr. Nauman's motio... said that the Delhi administrati... had repudiated emphatically the all... gation that there was any discrim... nation. The Delhi administration ga... notice on March 20 to all daily an... weekly newspapers without any discri... mination that they were not observin... the code of the "ad hoc" Committe... which they had themselves appointe... After that a letter was sent to th... Editor of the "National Call", which ... was not a Muslim paper, inviting ... his attention to an article in its issue ... on March 14 and giving him a warn... ing that the paper should exercise ... great care in publishing news relating ... to communal disturbances.

A similar letter was sent to the Editors of the "Anjam," "Dawn" and 'Tej" in respect of certain matters published in those papers. In the meantime certain objectionable items and photographs appeared in the 'Statesman", the "National Call", the 'Hindustan Times" and the "Dawn".

NO DISCRIMINATION

The Delhi authorities thought that these were more serious breaches and, therefore, instead of giving notice they considered it advisable to refer all these matters to the Press Advisory Committee. The Press Advisory Committee had reported only yesterday and its report would come up before the Delhi Administration. Either action would be taken against all or no action would be taken but there would be no discrimination. The greatest latitude was given to the Press in Delhi Province. No other province had been given such latitude.

Sardar Patel suggested that a mere notice for a breach of this kind was

TO BE LEASED

THE ROYAL ... TURF CL...

1. Bay Indian Filly by GLANE...
2 Chestnut Indian Filly by COR...
The Lessors to receive 33 1/3% o...
The Fillies to be returned to the ...
Insurance to be paid for by the ...
Applications to reach the Secreta...
on which date the Committee will ballo...

ROYAL WESTERN INDI...

NOT...

Season ... ...e year 1946-... the race ... ...s on the 2nd...

BULLION MARKET FIRM ON ACTIVE DEMAND

Cotton Rules Quiet After Early Steadiness

Bombay, March 31

The Bombay Stock Exchange remained officially closed to-day.

An informal meeting of the members of the Bombay Stock Exchange meeting was held to-day. The President explained the present situation and several members took active part in the discussion. The meeting continues and so far no decision is taken.

After lengthy discussion in which both sides took active interest and it is understood that the question of opening trading was left at the discretion of the Governing Body. The market believe that restrictions will be placed on trading and only open business would be allowed to be evened up and no jobbing would be banned. The Governing Body will now decide the question of trading.

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, March 31.—The Bullion Market is passing through difficult times and today no business was done as some members are reported to have done forward transactions in Silver at Rs. 158|8 against the fixed maximum rate of Rs. 156. Under such a state members of the Bullion Exchange suspended trading and at the moment the outlook remains uncertain.

The Board of Directors have had several meetings, and so far failed to arrive at a common workable decision. In the meantime, the last settlement remains unfinished and now several members are reported doing business over the fixed quotation for Vaishakh Silver.

It appears that selfish motives are mainly responsible for the state of things.

Later on scattered business was done. Vaishakh Silver was quoted at Rs. 159. Ready Silver stood at Rs. 164. Vaishakh Gold was done at Rs. 102/10 and Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 103/8.

There was irregular trading. Privately Vaishak Silver business was done at Rs. 159/8. Final quotations were as under:—

	Rs. as. p.
Ready Silver	164 8 0
Vaishakh Gold	102 12 0
Ready Gold	103 8 0

MONEY MARKET

BOMBAY, March 31.

B. C. Rates T. T. D. D. 1/5 15/16 Ready.

B. C. Rates T. T. D. D. 1/5 29/32 up to 6 Months.

London Banks Selling T. T. D. D. 1/5 31/32 Ready

London Banks Selling T. T. D. D. 1/5 15/16 up to 6 Months.

London Banks Buying T. T. 1/6 1/32 to 9th Months.

London Banks Buying T. T. 1/6 1/16 10th-12th Months.

London Banks Buying D. D. 1/6 1/16 to 4th Months.

London Banks Buying D. D. 1/6 3/32 5th and 6th Months

London Banks Buying D. D. 1/6 1/8 7th-9th Months.

London Banks Buying 90 d/st. 1/6 5/32 to 4th Months.

London Banks Buying 90 d/st. 1/6 3/16 5th and 6th Months.

London Banks Buying 90 d/st. 1/6 7/32 7th and 9th Months.

NEW YORK & MONTREAL RATES.

B. C. Rate T. T. Rs. 332 1/4.

Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Rs. 332 1/4.

Banks Buying T. T. Rs. 330.

Banks Buying D. D. N. Y. Rs 329. Montreal Rs. 328 3/4 under L/C.

Banks Buying D. D. N. Y. Rs. 328 3/4. Montreal Rs. 328 1/2 not under L/C.

Paris Banks Selling T. T. Fcs. 3550.

Paris Banks Buying T. T. Fcs. 3650

Amsterdam Banks Selling T. T. D. D Fl. 79.

Java Banks Selling T. T. D. D. ——.

Hongkong Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Rs. 84.

Singapore Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Rs. 157 1/4.

New York/London Cross Rate $4.02 11/16 to 4.02 13/16.

London/Hongkong Cross Rate 1/2 13/16-1/3 3/32.

London/Singapore Cross Rate 2/3 15/16-2/4 5/32.

London/Paris Cross Rate Fcs. 479.70-480.30.

London/Belgium Cross Rate Fcs. 176 1/2-3/4.

London/Switzerland Cross Rate Fcs. 17.34-36.

London/Stockholm Cross Rate Kr. 14.47-50.

London/Denmark Cross Rate Kr. 19.32-36.

London/New York Cross Rate $4.02 3/4-4.03 1/4.

London/Montreal Cross Rate $4.02 3/4-4.03 1/4.

London/Amsterdam Cross Rate Fl. 10.68-70.

London/Java Cross Rate Fl. 10.68-70.

London/Bangkok Cross Rate Tcl. 40.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull.

Gold London £8-12-3.

Gold New York $35

Silver London 44¼

Silver New York 74¼.

London Discts 3 Months, 17/32 p.c.

London Discts 6 Months 9/16-5/8 p.c.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 p.c. Bank of England Rate 2 p.c.

Money:—Call 1/4 p.c. 3 Months 1/2 p.c. 6 Months 3/4 p.c. 12 Months 1 1/4 p.c.

Tone:—Steady.

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, May 31.—The local cotton market was fairly steady today with moderate business passing.

At the opening May delivery was quoted at Rs. 440|12 and improved at Rs. 441|4 under scattered buying. At this level there appeared some realising and the market declined at Rs. 439|10.

The market steadied around this level with renewed support and May delivery rallied at Rs. 440. July business was done at Rs. 454 and September was quoted at Rs. 464.

Thereafter there was increased selling pressure and May declined at Rs. 438-8 and steadied at Rs. 439

Towards the close the market was steady and closing quotations at 4-30 p.m. were as under:—

I.C.C. May	439	4	0
I.C.C. July	453	0	0
I.C.C. Sept.	463	2	0

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, March 31.—The produce market was quiet today. Increased selling pressure for ready linseed had depressing effect on the market. Ready linseed was quoted at Rs. 28|3 while April|May delivery after declining at Rs. 27|14 improved at Rs. 28|2. Castorseeds May delivery were quiet and the penalty after being quoted annas twelve over the maximum rate of Rs. 131 increased to Rs. 1|4. Groundnuts were unchanged and Groundnut Oil was quoted at Rs. 19. April Delivery was placed at Rs. 18|2 while May delivery stood at Rs. 18|9.

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Indian Cotton May Contract is 1900 cent points below New York May at Exchange rate 331

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

BOMBAY, March 29.

	Highest	Lowest	Close
May	440/12	437/4	440/8
July	454/12	451/8	454/4
Sept.	464/12	461/12	468/6
Karachi 4F May	47/2	46/13	47/0/9

RECEIPTS OF COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

	Total receipts for fortnight ending 28th March 1947.	Total receipts (in bales) since 1st September 1946.
Wardha-Hinganghat/ Nagpur	2,400	39,906
Oomra long staple	611	26,215
Oomra good staple	2,484	66,249
Oomra fair staple	5,119	145,043
Khandesh superior	2,150	41,388
Khandesh ordinary	1,467	33,415
TOTAL OOMRAS	14,321	352,216
Dholleras/Mathia	5,331	56,145
Broach/Surat	15,106	34,445
Coompta/Dharwar	.....	6,799
Westerns/Northerns	302	4,039
Rajputana/N.-W. F. Provinces	1,191	18,349
Sind/Punjab	16,951	218,781
Coconada Red	.....	.....
Tinny/Cambodia	577	3,431
Other Indian Sorth	25	3,210
American	2,543	62,626
Soudan	6,639	35,487
Egyptians	9,481	144,284
East African	13,848	111,937
Total	86,227	1,051,749

CALICUT MARKET.

CALICUT, March 31.

Coiryarn Beypore 190/200, Quilandy 200/210, Fibre Garbled 17½, ungarbled 16⅞, Cocoanuts Raw 137/8, Dry 140/14b. Cocoanut Oil 440, Copra Office 297/8, Dilpasand 30s, Madrasnottam 325, Pepper Wynaad 530. Country 525, Dry Ginger Chernad 300, Ernad 280, Coffee Robusta 88, Timber Pali 52/8, Junglewood 29, Vellapine 52/8 Benteak 54 Teak 95, Mongo Planks 3/8, Teak 16, Rosewood 16.

HAPUR MARKET REVIEW

HAPUR, March 29.

BULLION: Undertone quiet. Bullish activity contracted. Bears still hesitant to enter long commitments. Offtake satisfactory. Ready stocks poor. Gold comparatively more quiet.

BARDANA: Developed nervously barish undertone. Prices fell precipitately. No buyers on speculative account. Ready prices also affected bearishly.

OILS & OILSEEDS: Oilseeds market reacted bearishly. New crop arrivals in full swing. Increased yield foretold. Futures unsteady. Fall in oil quotations throughout Bengal additional bearish factor. Oil s still steady due poor ready stocks but likely register fall in prices as soon as crushing resumed. Linseed oil steady. Groundnut quiet.

GUR SHAKKAR AND SUGAR: Markets quiet. Arrivals on increased scale. Plans for facilitating despatches to needy areas being finalized. Inter district movement restrictions may also be modified. Khandsari markets quiet. Overall crystal sugar production for province for this year estimated 30,000 tons short of last year.

FOOD GRAINS: Wheat steady. Gram barley and bejhar quiet. Bajra Juwar and Maize slightly bearish. Peas arrivals begin Normal yield expected. Peas futures quiet. Harvesting coarse grains in full swing. Standing wheat crop suffering serious damage due rust.

Forward business in Arhar, Peas, Oats and Mustardseed resumed in Hapur. Undertone generally quiet to easy due satisfactory yield prospects in almost every case.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

The following is the Statement of Liabilities and Assets of the Central Bank of India, Limited for the fortnight dated 15th March:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	5,23,47,000	
Capital Paid-up		2,61,73,000
Reserve Fund		3,08,41,000
Contingency Fund		10,00,000
Deposits, Debts due to Banks and—Agents. Bills Payable, etc.		1,22,61,30,000
Sundries including Branch—Adjustments		26,96,77,000
Total Rs.		1,55,35,21,000

ASSETS.	Rs.
Cash Credit and Overdrafts on Government and other Authorised Securities	46,93,72,000
Loans on Government and other Authorised Securities	8,91,83,000
Bills Discounted	6,87,38,000
Lands & Buildings	99,06,000
Sundries including Branch—Adjustments	22,29,55,000
Cash in hand, at Banks. Moneys at Call and Investments in War Bonds. Government Paper, Treasury Bills, Shares. Debentures, etc.	69,33,65,000
Total Rs.	1,55,35,21,000

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, March 29.

May	36.00
July	34.30
October	30.95
December	30.00
January (nom.)	29.72
March (nom.)	29.56
Middling Spot	36.65

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, March 29.

May	35.85
July	34.18
October	30.94
December	30.03
March (bid)	29.51
Middling Spot	35.70

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

NEW YORK, March 28.

American Telephone and Telegraph	165.7/8
Amerex Holding Co.	31-1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining	40-1/8
Chase National Bank	35-7/8
Sinclair Oil	15-5/8
Firestone Tyre & Rubber Co.	59-1/2
General Electric Co.	35-1/2
General Motors	60-1/2
Ingersol Rand (bid)	116-1/2
International Nickel	32-1/2
National City Bank of New York	39-3/4
New York Central Rail Road Co.	18
Socony Vacuum Corporation	14-5/8
Union Carbon & Carbide	99-5/8
U. S Smelting Refining Mining Co.	48-3/4
U. S. Steel Corporation Common	74
Western Union Telegraph	30-1/8
Texas Corporation	60-1/2

SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION OF COTTON

	Bales.	Same period last year.	Difference.
Adjusted vicible and invisible Bombay supply 31st Aug. 1946	1,364,773	1,169,188	+ 195,585
Receipts by Rail & Sea from 1st Sept. 1946 to 20th March 1947	999,098	1,259,809	— 260,711
Receipts by Road do.	2,000	4,500	— 2,500
TOTAL SUPPLY	2,365,871	2,433,497	— 67,626
EXPORTS:—			
Europe	23,604	70,175	— 46,571
China	82,340	43,579	+ 38,761
U. S. A.	2,934	10,137	— 7,203
Other Foreign Countries	6,133	5,074	+ 1,059
Coast Ports	29,483	75,859	— 46,376
TOTAL EXPORTS	144,494	204,824	— 60,330
Afloat	Not available		
Despatched by Rail into interior	189,061	216,531	— 27,470
Estimated local Mill consumption from 1st September 1946 to 20th March 1947	586,728	825,272	— 238,544
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	920,283	1,246,627	— 326,344
STOCKS with Exporters, Mills and Merchants as on 20th March 1947	1,445,588	1,287,264	+ 158,324
Against last fortnight	1,434,408		
Increase	+ 11,180		

Stocks with Bombay mills on 31-8-46 were 560,136 bales

Why World Price Of Linseed Oil Has Risen

INDIA'S VITAL PART

Linseed oil Prices are ten times—Why?—Argentine's Monopoly—India dropped out of the export market—Linseed used to be burned as fuel fetches £200.

The price of linseed oil has been trebled within five months and has risen almost tenfold since the outbreak of the war. Very few materials have so many uses as linseed oil, which is necessary for the manufacture of paint, varnish, putty, white lead, linoleum, core compound, leathercloth, oil-skins, tarpaulins, proof cloth, printing ink, adhesives, artists' colours, belting, leather dressing, brake linings concrete hardeners, disinfectants, oiled paper, pottery, rubber substitutes, sealing compounds, soft soap, textiles, pharmaceutical and veterinary articles and many other purposes. In view of the most spectacular rise in price, it may be worth while to examine the background of the story.

Besides its many industrial uses linseed oil can also be used as edible oil, which is in short supply all over the world. The word derives its fat from three main sources: vegetable oils, animal fats and fish oils. World production of these before World War II amounted to about 19 million tons a year. Vegetable oils contributed nearly 60 per cent to the world's fat supplies, and linseed accounted for 10 per cent of all oil seeds.

GREATEST RISE IN PRICE

As far as oil yield is concerned, linseed, with 30 per cent oil yield, occupies quite a modest place among oil seeds. Groundnuts yield 36 per cent, rapeseed 35 to 40 per cent, castor seed 42 per cent, palm kernels 47 per cent, olives 50 per cent and copra 63 per cent of oil. And beating all its betters, linseed shows the greatest rise in price. Why?

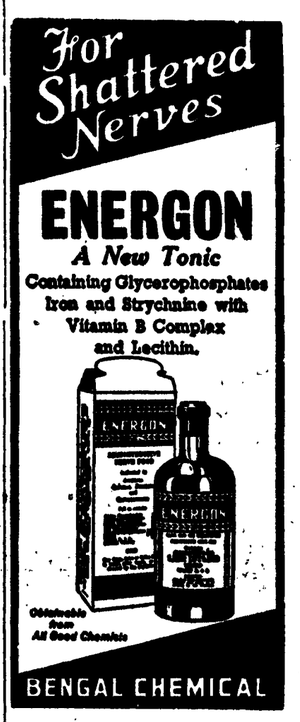
Linseed oil, while being a substitute for many other oils, has not met its ideal substitute for its use in the paint industry. Most manufactures need paint. Homeless millions are crying out for houses, which, old and new, also need paint. Homes also need linoleum which, in its turn, needs linseed oil as badly as paint does. The liquid medium of paints and varnish largely consists of linseed oil, a drier and turpentine or some other volatile thinning agent. After application the turpentine evaporates, the pigment of oil remaining as a wet coating. And with the absorption of oxygen by the oil the paint gradually dries into an elastic solid skin, the solidified oil holding the pigments to their place and firmly adhering to the surface. For this rapid drying and hardening process linseed oil is the best medium. Substitute or alternative oils are not so good. There is, in fact, no real substitute for linseed oil for the time being.

The world has never been in such need of linseed oil as now, after six years of war. The country commanding the bulk of exportable linseed or linseed oil is obviously in a very strong position.

ARGENTINE'S MONOPOLY

Before the war linseed entering world trade came mainly from Argentina and India. In 1938 Argentine exports amounted to roughly 14 million tons compared with about 300,000 tons of linseed exported from India. In 1946 India first reduced, then to all practical purposes, stopped all exports of linseed because of acute fat shortage. In 1938 she exported 230,000 tons of linseed to Britain; in 1946 74,000 tons only, most of it during the first half of the year. With India almost out of the picture, Argentina has found herself practically alone on the floor.

Before World War II much of the Argentine linseed crop left the country as seed and was crushed in the importing countries. Argentina was glad to be able to sell her linseed part of which had to be used as fuel during some years. Now Argentinians insist on selling only oil in support of their oil expressing industry which, however, is limited in handling capacity. In August 1946 the British Government, on behalf of the International Emergency Food Council, through which linseed oil supplies are allocated, bought 120,000 tons of linseed oil at £138 a ton. In December there was a further purchase of 100,000 tons of oil at even higher prices. And the price of linseed oil in the United Kingdom, amounting to £23 per ton in 1939 and to £135 in August 1946, has risen by a further £65 to £200 in January 1947.



Agents.
ORIENT DRUG AGENCY
DEVKARAN MANSION,
Princess Street, Bombay 2.

THE EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA & AFRICA LTD.

Head Office: Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay

Leading Indian Bank TRANSACTING Inland & Foreign BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description

Authorised Capital	Rs	1,20,00,000
Subscribed Capital	Rs.	60,000,000
Paid up Capital	Rs.	30,17,600
Reserve Fund	Rs.	4,25,000
Working Funds as on 31-12-46	Rs.	9,32,59,600

INDIAN BRANCHES

Ahmedabad, Amraoti, Akola, Amritsar Calcutta Delhi Karachi, Khamgaon, Kolhapur, Poona City, Madras Madura, Nagpur, Tinnevelly, Tuticorin, Cochin, Rajkot Wadhwan City, Wadhwan Camp

FOREIGN BRANCHES:

Aden, Colombo, Jafna, Daresalam Mombasa, Kampala Nairobi, Moshi, Jinja.

AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS THE WORLD OVER

LONDON BRANCH:

(Opening Shortly) 163, Morgate E. C. 2.

SHANTILAL MANGALDAS, Chairman. J. M. AKHANEY, Managing Director

B.B.22.

ave His Dates Or Candidates Mixed
By BUD FISHER
WELL, I DUNNO! I THINK I'LL VOTE FOR HERB BUT THEN ON THE OTHER HAND I DON'T THINK HE'S GOT A CHANCE OF BEING ELECTED!
HERB? WHO IS HERB?
HERB! HERBERT HOOVER! BUT HE CAN'T WIN!
WHY, YOU POOR BOOB, HE'S NOT RUNNING FOR ANYTHING
WELL, THEN HE CAN'T WIN! CAN HE?

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OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD.

MINIMUM Rs. 1/8/-.

To be paid in advance.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted by a Scheduled Bank in Bombay (a) Probationary Assistants, (b) Clerks, (c) Shorthand Typist. Qualifications: (a) University Degree, (b) Matric, (c) Matric, speed 120|40 words. Apply Box No. 5396, "Bombay Chronicle."

Urgently required for T.B. Sanatorium at Bharapur Bhuj Cutch qualified Doctor, please apply Mathradas Haridas, 66, Karwar Street, Fort, Bombay 1, Telephone 25846 (5288)

Wanted Urgently by a well established Insurance Company in Bombay, few experienced Stenographers and Typists. Apply with full particulars to Box No. 5370 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted for Dharmendrasinhji College, Rajkot:—(a) Professors (Rs. 150-10-320) of English, Physics, Botany, Zoology (subsidiary Botany) and Physical Chemistry. (b) Lecturers (Rs. 120-10-200) in Mathematics, Biology (Principal Botany), and Geography (with qualifications in History or Economics). (c) Demonstrators (Rs. 75-5-120) in Chemistry, Physics and Biology. Qualified and experienced persons may be offered higher starting salary within the grades. All posts carry Provident Fund Benefit. Applications with full particulars and testimonials should reach the Principal before 1ST MAY, 1947. 2771

If you want any kind of employment in India or abroad, apply (stating qualifications) for our "Terms". Hastings and Co., Employment Agents, Cloth Market, Delhi. 5401

SITUATIONS WANTED

Qualified and Experienced Mechanical Engineer at present working as Engineer seeks part-time job as Draughtsman in Bombay or Suburb. Write to Box No. 5404, "Bombay Chronicle."

ACCOMMODATION WANTED

Wanted a Bungalow with upper and lower flats with 4 or 5 Bedrooms in each flat, in a first class locality such as Malabar Hill Road, Peddar Road, Napean Sea Road, and/or Carmichael Road. Write to M/s. Soorajmall Nagarmull, 8, Dalhousie Square East, Calcutta. 2729

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Learn Magic for pleasure and profit. Regular course taught scientifically in person or through post. Prof. Panday, The Indian Institute of Magical Entertainment East Mulund (G.I.P.). 1395

Prof. Panday, the Master-Magician in Bombay staying East-Mulund (G.I.P.) Engagements accepted. 1393

BOOKS & MAGAZINES

The Machinery Market Weekly Quotation Magazine contains the latest rates of Hardwares, Mill Gin Stores, Pipes & Fittings, Textile Stores, Electrical Goods, Machinery Tools, Subscription for one year Rs. 24|-. Single copy twelve annas: Write to: Bhatia Advertising Agency, 49, Nagdevi Cross Lane, Bombay 3. (5385)

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents or Stockists for our Pearl and Nut Buttons. The Krishna Button Mfg., Co., Dacca (Bengal). (5394)

Wanted Agents to sell the limited number of forfeited shares of Bengal Share Dealers' Syndicate Ltd., a regular dividend paying and biggest joint stock concern in India dealing in stocks and shares. Apply sharp to Managing Director at "Share Dealers' House". Calcutta. 1683

Wanted Agents to sell the remaining shares of Messrs. Aryan Paper Mills Ltd., Subscribed Capital of the Company exceeds Rs. 35,00,000. Necessary advance payment for machineries already made. Delivery expected very soon. For full particulars please write to the Head Office at 12, Chowringhee Square, Calcutta. 1682

Wanted Dealers on Commission for the popular "Tharu" Washing Soap Bars manufactured by the Pushpakamala Soap Works: Coimbatore. Apply to Messrs. A. K. Tharu Sons: Post Box No. 14, Coimbatore for Terms and Conditions. 2772

MACHINERY & TOOLS FOR SALE

One twelve ton Aveling and Porter Ltd., steam roller in working condition. Intending purchasers would send their offers to the undersigned before 30th April, 1947. Arrangements to examine the roller will be made by intimating to the undersigned. State Engineer, Halvad, Dhrangadra State, Dhrangadra. (2748)

Available For Sale—Double B. T. H. 35 mm. Talkie Outfit consisting of two Projectors Heavy duty type. Complete with high intensity automatic arc-lamps. Heavy pedestrals. With special panel rack-type amplifier, two big loud speakers, one Monitor Speaker, Rewinder Spools. Projector Type S. 465. Amplifier Type A. For terms: A.O., H.Q., I.G.S.C., Aurangabad Dn. 2773

FINANCE AND PARTNERSHIP

Wanted Financiers for promoting Diwali Fireworks Industry. Investment, about two lacs. Best markets. Apply Box No. 5405, "Bombay Chronicle."

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of a Chemical Assistant at the Government Tanning Institute, Bandra, Bombay 20, on Rs. 75-5/2-100 plus additional pay of Rs. 10 p.m. and dearness allowance as sanctioned by Government from time to time.

QUALIFICATIONS:—(1) Candidate must have a degree or diploma in Chemistry of a recognised University or Institution. One having at least two years' practical experience in industry preferably as applied to leather manufacture and some teaching experience will be given preference.

Candidates must not be more than 30 years of age on the date of appointment.

Application form and the particulars of the post can be had free of charge from the Superintendent, Government Tanning Institute, Bandra, Bombay 20.

Applications must reach him on or before 15th April, 1947. 2782

M.S.M. AND S.I. RAILWAYS JOINT SERVICE COMMISSION, MADRAS.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the following posts on the M.S.M. Railway, on a temporary basis for the present.

(a) CLERKS—35 posts. Pay Rs. 35-2-45. QUALIFICATIONS—Passed S.S.L.C. or equivalent. Typewriting qualifications desirable. Age—Between 18 and 25 (28 in the case of Scheduled Castes) years on 15-5-47. COMMUNAL RESERVATION—Non-Brahmins 14; Brahmins 8; Scheduled Castes 5; Anglo-Indians and Domiciled Europeans 8.

(b) DRAFTSMAN-SURVEYOR—20 posts. Pay according to qualifications—B.E. Rs. 155|- fixed; Diploma holders of Engineering College Rs. 140|- fixed; Upper Subordinates|L.C.Es. Rs. 100|- fixed; Lower Subordinates Rs. 62|8|- fixed. AGE—Between 18 and 24 years on 15-5-1947. (Upper age limit for Scheduled Castes 27 years). COMMUNAL RESERVATION — Non-Brahmins 9; Scheduled Castes 3; Muslims 3; Anglo-Indians and Domiciled Europeans 3; Other Minority Communities 2.

(c) TRACERS—10 posts. Pay Rs. 35-2-45. QUALIFICATION—Passed S.S.L.C. or equivalent. AGE—Between 18 and 25 years (28 years for Scheduled Castes) on 15-5-1947. COMMUNAL RESERVATION—Non-Brahmins 4; Brahmins 1; Scheduled Castes 1; Muslims 2; Anglo-Indians and Domiciled Europeans 1; Other Minority Communities 1.

Note—Men with training in the School of Arts or Technology will be preferred.

(d) APPRENTICE PERMANENT WAY INSPECTORS—35 posts. Pay Rs. 50 fixed during training. QUALIFICATIONS—Passed S.S.L.C. or equivalent. Proficiency in mathematics essential. AGE—Between 18 and 22 (25 for Scheduled Castes) years on 15-5-1947. COMMUNAL RESERVATION — Non-Brahmins 13; Brahmins 7; Scheduled Castes 5; Muslims 4; Anglo-Indians and Domiciled Europeans 6.

2. In addition to pay, dearness allowance under the rules and an interim relief of Rs. 4-8-0 per mensem (for so long as it is sanctioned) will be admissible.

3. Applications should be made on the prescribed form obtainable at a cost of Re. 1|- from the Secretary, M.S.M. and S.I. Railways Joint Service Commission, 53, G. Koil Street, Vepery, Madras 7, by writing to him by post enclosing a sufficiently stamped self-addressed envelope and a crossed Indian Postal Order for one rupee payable to the Paymaster and Cashier, M.S.M. Railway, Madras. In the case of Scheduled Caste Candidates, application forms will be sent on receipt of postage stamps to the value of annas four.

4. No request for an application form will be entertained unless the above instructions are observed. Applications after being duly filled in should be sent by post to the Secretary on or before 25-4-1947.

5. The applicant should specify in the application form the category for which he is applying and the reference to advertisement, No. JSC|47|Adv. 4.
No. JSC|47|Adv. 4.
Madras, 25-3-1947. (2752)

BUSINESS OFFERS

Refined Camphor Powder and Camphor Cubes are available at competitive prices. Also Bell Brand sewing needles size 1|5 available for export to any country. Write for your requirements to: The Far Eastern Syndicate, Ltd., 60, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay. (5311)

MISCELLANEOUS

Rupees Twenty-five thousand's Insurance Policy for an investment of Rupees five hundred. For Natural Death Rupees Twenty-five thousand, Accidental Death Rupees Fifty thousand. Loans will be given for Sickness, Education, Marriages, Business, for Buying or Building House. Wanted Ladies and Gentlemen everywhere to work in spare time. Daily income Rupees Hundred! Before insuring of every kind in any Company of the world, please obtain expert advice from us. Apply immediately Bhogilal Hiralal Shah and Company, Post Box Number 713, Bombay 1. Telegraphic Address: "Bhogilalco", Bombay. (5398)

Wanted Match Chemicals, Potash of Chlorate Sulphur, Amorphos Phosphorous, Paraffin wax, etc., and blue match paper. Apply with quotations to the Modern Match Industries, Gudiyattam. (5403)

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of Secretary to the Board of Management of Sheth Vadilal Sarabhai General Hospital & Sheth Chinai Maternity Home, Ahmedabad, in the grade of Rs. 350-25-600 with free quarters and benefit of Provident Fund. Minimum qualifications required for the post are that the candidate shall be at least a Graduate in Arts, Science, Economics or Commerce of any Indian University. Age limit below 40 years. The candidates should also have an administrative experience of some years. Knowledge of Gujarati shall be essential. The candidate will have to come for an interview at his own expense. Applications accompanied by copies of recent testimonials and two references from persons of position (they should not be relatives) should reach the Chairman, Board of Management, on or before 15th April, 1947.

23rd March, 1947.
(Sd.) MANILAL CHATURBHAI SHAH,
Chairman,
Board of Management. 2740

WILSON COLLEGE, BOMBAY, 7.

WANTED PROFESSOR OF MATHEMATICS and PROFESSOR OF ENGLISH: scale Rs. 250 to Rs. 400; also temporary Lecturer in English: salary Rs. 150. Apply Principal. 2697

BOMBAY PORT TRUST

TENDERS will be received by the Controller of Stores, Bombay Port Trust, upto 1 p.m. (S.T.) on Thursday, the 10th April, 1947, at his Office at Clarke Bunder, Mazagaon, Bombay No. 10, for the supply of the following:—

(1) 410 Tons Asphalt for surface dressing 80/100 penetration.
(2) 50,000 Nos. Tiles Roof Mangalore. (Approx.).
(3) 20 Tons Paint Zinc White Moist.

Tender forms giving full particulars and conditions can be obtained from the Office of the undersigned on payment of Re. 1 per copy for each item separately, which will not be sent per V.P.P.

R. C. MASTER,
Controller of Stores. 2598

NOTICE

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INCOME TAX, BURMA, RANGOON.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the following posts of Examiner of Accounts:—

1. Examiner of Gujarati Accounts ... 6.

The scale of pay of the posts is: Rs. 150-10-350; but those who are under the old scales of pay are entitled to Rs. 200-15-500, plus Cost of Living Allowance admissible under the existing Orders of Government issued from time to time.

These posts are likely to be permanent and those appointed will be on probation for a period of one year.

The minimum educational qualification is the High School Final Certificate. A sound knowledge of Gujarati, Book-keeping and Accounts is essential.

Application, stating age, nationality, educational and other qualifications, experience, etc., together with Service Books, if any, testimonials and certificates should be addressed to the undersigned by designation, so as to reach him on or before the 18th April, 1947.

The selected candidates will be required to join the appointment at once. No reply will be made to the unsuccessful candidates.

Any attempt on the part of a candidate to enlist support for his appointment from Government Officials or from other persons of influence will disqualify him for the appointment.

(Sd.) S. H. H. HILDERSLEY,
Commissioner of Income-Tax, Burma.
Dated Rangoon, the 17th March, 1947. 2766

WANTED

WANTED MANAGER, Asstt. Manager, Asst. Weaving Masters and Supervisors for a Silk Mills. Please apply with testimonials to Popular Silk Mills, Cross Road, Sayani Road, Prabhadevi, Bombay 28. (5388)

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY

ITEMS COSTING OVER RS. 10,000/- CLASS I CONTRACT

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the following and will be received in the General Manager's Office, East Indian Railway, 105, Clive Street, Calcutta, on or before 12 noon on the 25th April, 1947.

Tender No. S/SP/B/RI/47/58 for the supply of Pad Locks C.I.

Tender form with full particulars can be had from the office of the Controller of Stores, East Indian Railway, 105, Clive Street, Calcutta on payment of Rs. 2/- per copy, to the Treasurer, East Indian Railway, 105, Clive Street, Calcutta, and on production of his receipt when applying for the same.

Firms outside Calcutta may however remit the amount to the Controller of Stores, E. I. Railway, direct by money order. Once these documents are issued, no refund is permissible.

Sealed tenders delivered by hand should be presented for registration in the General Manager's Office and then put into the tender box outside the Dy General's Manager's (Works) room by the tenderer or his representative.

GENERAL MANAGER 2741

PUBLIC NOTICES

SALES TAX

NOTICE TO DEALERS

DEALERS registered under the Bombay Sales Tax Act are required to submit a return of their turnover for the period from the 1st January to 31st March, 1947, in Form VI to the Sales Tax Officers by THE 30TH APRIL, 1947.

The sales tax due according to the return must be paid into the Reserve Bank of India or local treasury or sub-treasury with chalans in Form X in quadruplicate, before the return is submitted and a receipted copy of the chalan must be attached to the return.

Copies of the forms of return and chalans can be had from the Sales Tax Offices and local treasuries and sub-treasuries. 2767A

WANTED MEDICAL OFFICERS FOR THE BURMA ARMY

ABOUT 80 Medical Officers including 17 Specialists are required for the Burma Army. Eligible candidates will on selection be granted short service commission as Burma Commissioned Officers in His Majesty's Burma Land Forces.

The following are the brief particulars of terms and conditions of service:—

(1) Candidates should be male British subjects of Burma or Indian domicile; should not have attained the 45th birthday on date of selection, but in special cases candidates who have not attained 50th birthday may be selected.
(2) Candidates must be Medical Graduates of the Rangoon University or a recognised Indian University. Preference will be given to those who have served as Commissioned Officers in ABRO(M), IMS or IAMC.
(3) Selected candidates will be required to serve for two years, extensible to a further period of two years. During the extended period, service may be terminated by three months notice on either side.
(4) Selection will be made by a Selection Board and candidates will be required to undergo medical examination and only those fit for general service will be accepted.
(5) On first appointment officers will be given the rank of Lt. Seniority will be given for professional experience and higher medical qualifications. Seniority thus granted and any previous commissioned service rendered in ABRO(M), IMS, IAMC will count for promotion and higher rate of pay. Those with one year's service or seniority will be promoted as Capts. and those with 10 years' seniority or service as Majors. On appointment as Specialists acting rank of Major will be given.
(6) Pay will be as follows:—

Lt.	Rs. 450|-	a month
Capt.	Rs. 500-700	a month
Major	Rs. 800-1,100	a month
Lt. Col.	Rs. 1,350	a month

Plus overseas pay from 150 to Rs. 400|- while serving outside India and Burma.

Officers of Indian domicile will receive overseas pay while serving in Burma also. Specialists will receive Rs. 100|- a month in addition to pay of rank. Command and second-in-command pay will be admissible from Rs. 60|- to Rs. 240|- when appointed to be in command or second-in-command of a Burma General Hospital.

(7) Those who have not previously received outfit allowance as Commissioned Officers will receive an outfit allowance of Rs. 800|-
(8) Leave will be admissible at one month for every 11 months service. Sick leave not exceeding three months during the first two years service and at discretion of Government during extended period of service.
(9) Free first class passage will be admissible to join duty on first appointment and to return home on termination of service.
(10) Fmilies will be allowed to join Officers where accommodation and other conditions permit and will be entitled to first class fare to join head of family and also back to selected residence on termination of service of Officers concerned.
(11) Subject to service being satisfactory, gratuity will be admissible at one month's pay for each year of service. Disability and family pensions will be admissible under conditions laid down for I.C.O.s of the Indian Army.
(12) Officers of Burma domicile may be offered Regular Commissions in His Majesty's Land Forces in due course under terms to be specified by Government.

Application forms and copies of terms of service may be obtained from H.Q. Burma Command (Burma Section), Rangoon or Government of India, Defence Department and applications in the prescribed form should reach H.Q. Burma Command (Burma Section) on or before the 30th April, 1947.

Civilian Government servants should apply through their Head of Department and serving personnel through their Commanding Officers.

All Volunteers who have served or are serving with the IMS|IAMC will forward their applications to Medical Directorate (D.M.S.1.) G.H.Q., India. (2761)

PUBLIC NOTICES

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

"THE INFORMATION about Vo
ers' names required for prepari
the new Electoral Roll on the b
sis of adult franchise for the G
neral Elections to be held in 19
is being collected by house to hou
enquiry. The Public are reques
ed to co-operate with the enum
rators in this work by supplyin
prompt and correct informatio
if the individual ration cards a
shown to the enumerators it wi
greatly facilitate the enumeratio
work."

B. K. PATEL,
Municipal Commissione
for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office
Bombay, 17th March, 1947. 2762

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

EVERY OWNER of a dog kep
within the City of Bombay has t
take out a licence (under Sectio
191A of the Municipal Act) on pay
ment of Rs. 5|- upon furnishing
before 1st May, 1947, the necessary
particulars in the specific form
which can be had from the Head
Supervisor (Dog Licensing Estab
lishment), Sanitary Institute Build
ing, Princess Street, Bombay.

A person who takes charge of a
dog after 1-5-47 has also to take
out a license within a week from
the date on which he takes charge
of the dog.

Any owner of a dog, not under
the age of six months, who will
fail to do so will be liable to be
prosecuted and punished with a
fine which may extend to Rs. 50|-

Owners of dogs who have to re
new their licenses for 1947-48 are
requested to return at the time of
the renewal the old dog number
tickets and licenses to the Head
Supervisor at his Office.

(Sd.) B. K. PATEL,
Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices,
Fort, Bombay. (2763)

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

NOTICE TO PROPERTY OWNERS

FOR THE YEAR 1947-48, the Municipal Corporation have fixed the rates for General Tax (including ½% Fire tax), Water tax and Halalkhor tax at 14½, 3¾ and 3% respectively of the rateable value. The only legal receipt, in token of payment of any bill for these taxes and for the Urban Immovable Property tax, is the receipted bill impressed with the Municipal Coat of Arms. Receipts written on ordinary slips of paper must NOT be accepted. They are invalid and will not be recognised.

Whenever in doubt about any payment or other question affecting assessment, the RATEPAYERS should apply for information to the Assessor and Collector direct at the Municipal Head Office on Hornby Road.

Ratepayers are further informed that the Municipality will not hold itself responsible for the non-receipt of applications, notices, complaints, etc., against rateable values, which are required to be made within fixed periods prescribed under the provisions of Chapter VIII of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, unless proper acknowledgments (from the Department concerned) are produced in support. The non-receipt or the delayed receipt of any such applications, etc., sent by post, will be entirely at the applicant's own risk.

B. K. PATEL,
Municipal Commissioner.
Bombay, 1st April, 1947. (2764)

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the supply of the articles stated below to the Ahmedabad Municipality during the year 1947-1948 ending 31st March, 1948, so as to reach the undersigned on or before 14th the April, 1947, at 4 P.M. The tenders should be accompanied with earnest money as under without which no tender will be considered.

The copy of the specification, and tender form can be had from the Store Keeper on application, on payment as shown below. The tenderers are at liberty to remain present at the time the tenders are opened.

The Municipality reserves its right to accept any or the lowest tender.

	Tender fee Rs.	Earnest money Rs.
Motor Trucks Tyres and Tubes.	10-0-0	2,500-0-0

M. V. PATEL,
Dy. Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Store Office:
Dt. 29-3-1947. (2781)

MARINE & GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED, BOMBAY.

NOTICE

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the information of the shareholders and others who have dealings with the above Company that the Registered Office of the Company as from 1st April, 1947 will be shifted to,

"RAHIMTOOLA HOUSE",
Homji Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

Telephones 27151.

G. DHARAMSEY,
Managing Director.
Bombay, 31-3-47. 5399